erner to raise five thousand troops for State

de enre, as passed by the Senate, was taken

up An amendment was offered by Mr. Ben-

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PALL R. SHIPMAN. Editors.

AGENTS.

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1864.

rett Davis, of Kentneky, is now arraigned in the United States Senate for using treasons the United States Senate for using treasonable ianguage in a series of resolutions off red by him in that body. The subject was debated yesterday, and as Mr. Davis will probably speak two or three days on the matter a vote will not be taken, we presume, before this number of the Gazette reaches Washington. The bonorable Senator will therefore have an opportunity to explain the meaning of the treasonable language attributed to him in the following communication from a loyal Kentuckian:

EDS. GAZETTE: On or about the 21st day of August last the Hon. Garrett Davis showed unnistable signs that a copperhead had bitten him, and that the poison was taking held on his system then. He had been on to Rochester, as I understand, where he had been closeted with a lot of worthies, who see hissing and spitting their poison, and bring everything in their reach, and I think he got the fangs socked into him so deep that medical aid will not now save him. When he alighted from the train, on or about the day and date aforeasid, he nitered the following sentiment in the presence of the Eps. GAZETTE: On or about the 21st day of llowing centiment in the presence of the ring well-known centlemen of Paris riz: Charleton Alexander, Wm Alex war policy, that your liberties are in more dan-ger under this Government than under Jeff Respectfully, "B. R. AUDAX."

Our correspondent is a gentleman who is privaly re intile and altogether responsible. f Mr. Davis d nies this statement, the proof We have no idea the Senate will expel Mr. Davis, but the country may as well know the but the soundity.
cter of his loyalty.
Cincinnati Gazette.

We have no idea that Senator Davis ever made the remark imputed to him, as the remerk is reported by Mr. Audux, whose name s so felicitously expressive of the character he discloses in his letter that we are tempted to lock upon the signature as a nom de plume The remark, as reported by Mr. Audax or Mr Audacious, is unmeaning, since nobody has ever supposed that our liberties are "under Jeff Davis's Government." What Senator Davie may have said is this: "Gentlemen, I am now satisfied, that, since Lincoln has de fined his war policy, your liberties are more danger from this Administration then from Jeff. Davis's Governthing I ke it, we of course are unable to say; but, in view of the fact that Jeff Davis's Govenument is conceded to be tottering on the bruk of overthrow, with a national army of onioments in the field, backed by a reserved force large enough indefinitely to suctain that as which as this without exciting a suspicion

ublican Senstor in bis place, when Jeff Davie's Government was a great deal more for-"I declare," antd Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, in a debate in the Senate npwards of a THAT THE LIBERTIES OF THIS COUNTRY ARE IN GREATER DANCER TO-DAY FROM THE CORRUP-MENT THAN THEY ARE FROM THE ENGLY IN THE OPER FIELD." More than twelve months ago heard that the most jealous and fiery patriot in the abolition ranks North or South has ever impeached the author's loyalty on act of the declaration. Even the thunders of Mr. Audax's per have elept under this bold

townsman as we infer from the note above, of a group of friends, the unnatural radical maliciously catches up the observation, treashis Northern confederates, he reproduces the avowal in the dimensions acquired from his nursing fancy, and puts forth the product as upon the good name of his neighbor and the Senator of his State. And the abolitionists on the other side of the Border applaud and speed contribution. What is not inconsistent itself in Senator Davis! Such are the sense and

fairness of the radicals. The explanation of this very abourd injus tice is manifest enough. Senator Hale, though he believes that the liberties of this country are in greater danger from the present Adminthe present Administration without regard to its weakness and corruption; whereas Senator Davis, assuming that he entertains the same belief of the present Administration, is a pe triot, and as such, while lending his energies to consummate the overthrow of Jeff Davis's Government, he is working also to change not a more patriotic one. Hence, in the logic of abolitionism, Senator Davis is a traitor, and Senator Hale a patriot! So wags the narrow would of abolitiondom. The only wonder is that even a single Kentuckian can be found to

on the shores of the Egean to Jupiter, peti-

tioned, that,

did he or did he got invoke the Thunderer to throw Greek fire into Troy? Respectfully

gle-blessedness an excellent thing, but most of them know a game worth two of that.

for the rebels will be used in another service. But probably they will be altered first.

A physician advertises to cure "all kinds of female weaknesses." He must be the

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1864.

The Frankfort correspondent of the propati Enquirer states that we (the Senior itor of the Journal) are or have been "parter in various fat contracts under the Federal Government." We have never received a farthing from such a source in our lives. The nume writer speaks of Col. Wallace and Mr. cas, one of them now connected with the Journal and the other recently so, as having erioved, one of them if not both, a fair por ion of spoils in the way of army applies. Neither of them has ever had anything to do with army supplies or with Government cona ts of any kind. The talse statement in regard to us has cirulated long enough. We will thank it to lie

CONSERVATION AS DEFINED BY THE LAMEST-D CHITTENDER. - Oa the twenty-second of July in 1861, Mr. Crittenden offered the folowing resolution in the Federal House of

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the dieunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Con-stitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this national emergency, Congress hamishing all feelings of mean par-Congress, banishing all feelings of mere pas-eine or recentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or perpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those limites but to defend and resistant the rebut to defend and maintain the suof the Constitution, and to preserve hat as soon as these objects are accomplished he war ought to cease.

This resolution was divided on the first ause, and the first clause was adopted with but two dissenting votes, being of course the votes of secessionists, after which the remaining part of the resolution also was adopted with but two dissenting votes, being of arse the votes of abolitionists. "Oaly two nembers," to employ the language of a noble patriot of Ohio, "were found blind enough to oppose the first part, and only two narrowminded and bigoted enough to oppose the second." The resolution was subsequently adopted with the like unanimity by the Senate.

The Republicans in both Houses of Congress oted for this resolution in 1861, while they hearkened to the tread of a rebel army flushed with victory and in sight of the Capital, though now, when the military etrength of the rebellion waits only for the finishing stroke of the national arms, they repuliate the resolution, in favor of a acheme which demands the overthrow of the established insti-

Not such at Argoe was their gener His vow, Unce ad their voice, but ah! torgotten now But this ly the way. Our purpose at present is to lay anew before our readers the resontions which Mr. Crittenden nearly a year ter drew up in explanation and reaffirmation of the above quoted resolution.

These resolutions, which were submitted to a meeting of the conservative members of the House of Representatives held on the twentyeighth of June in 1862, and were unanimousadopted by that meeting, are as follows: Feeling the great weight of our responsi-bility as members of Congress, we have met in no party spirit nor for any party purpose, out for the purpose of deliberating and conenlting together how we may best perform our Congressional duties in the present great and perilous orisis of our country's fate, and we have come to the following conclusions,

solved, That the Constitution and the Union and the laws must be preserved and maintained in all their proper and rightful supremacy, and that the rebellion now in arms against them must be suppressed and put down, and that it is our duty to vote for all measures necessary and proper to that end.

2. Resolved. That the true interests of the country, as well's the dictate of humanity. atry, as well as the dictates of humanity, aire that no more war or acts of war

and essential parts of the Union, bound to gether inseparably by the Constitution of the United States; that none of them can cease to exist as such so long as that Constitution envives, and that it is the exclusive sphere and duty of the States to order and direct their can democitic affairs. While the rebellion, the concette affairs. While the rebellion, therefore, has not annulled or destroyed the constit, as nel relations of the so-called "Seconding a ates" to the Federal Government, either has it directed those Sastes of any highes or powers, municipal or otherwise, properly laboraging to them as members of the rederal Union. The actual exercise of those esed these States will be entitled, as of pht, to resome the exercise of all the rights

avewed by the President and Congress, and nucleratood by the people, was commenced and nuclear tool by the people, was commenced and pross-cuted for the purpose of suppressing the rebuilton, and preserving and vindicating the Constitution, the Union, and the laws, and for that purpose only. It was a great and noble purpose, high above any mere sectional or party of jects, and at once it inspired and un ad in its support all loyal men of every creed, party, and section. At the call of the Government a mighty army, the most patriotic, sprung at once into the field, and is bleeding and conquering in the defence of its govous to give any new character or direction to he war for the accomplishment of any other han its great first purpose, and especially for he accomplishment of any mere party or sec-

5. Resolved, That the many and great vic close, should the proper objects of the war, as berein before defined, be kept steadily in view. When that is done, and when each punishment is inflicted on such of the guilty leaders as will satisfy public justice, and upon such others as have made themselves conspicuous for crimes committed in the prosecu-tion of the rebellion, it is our opinion that our Government should adopt such wise messures of elemency as will tend to bring back cordial reconciliation and peace to the

country. are now represented in Congress, are alike false to the Constitution and irreconcilable with the nully and peace of the country. The first have already involved us in a cruel civil war, and the others (the abolitionists) will have already involved us in a cruel civil war, and the others (the abolitionists) will leave to the country but little hope of the speedy restoration of union or peace, if the

rebaked by the people.

7. Resolved, That Congress has no power to deprive any person of his property for any criminal offence, unless that person has been first duly convicted of the offence by the verifict of a jury. And that all acts of Congress that the these lately people by the House of Recommend by the Recommend b ke those lately passed by the House of Rep ntatives which assume to forfeit or confi ate the estates of men for offences of which her have not been convicted upon due trial y just are unconstitutional, and lead to op-ression and tyranty. It is no justification or such acts that the crimes committed in the rescention of the rebellion are of unexampled city, nor is there any each justification a ste necessity" known to our governmen

8. The foregoing resolutions are in expla-nation and reaffirmation of the resolution assed at the extra session of the present Con-ress, known as the "Crittenden resolution," nd which declared "that this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppres waged on our part in any spirit or of pressive, or for any purpose of conquest or aubjugation, or for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as accoming these objects

e accomplished the war onght to cease. In republishing these resolutions just before the meeting of Congress in December last, the National Intelligencer took occasion to their doctrine, though it has always been the com-

the hand of Mr. Crittenden. "It is known," LETTER FROM FRANKFORT. said the Intelligencer, referring to the meeting ROCM No. 40, CAPITAL HOTE, FRANKFORT, JANUARY 13, 1361. of the conservative members of the House in

1862, 'that the late Mr. Crittenden was th chairman of that meeting, and we may add that these resolutions were from the pen of that eminent statesmen, who, as the author of unanimity by both Houses, defining the obict of the war, was properly selected to indite the declarations which purport to have been conceived and adopted in explanation and reaffirmation of that resolution. In rejublishing these resolutions it can hardly be Leccesary for us to inform our readers that we concurred in their general purport at the time they were first promulgated, and, greatly as we regret that the mutations of public opiaon and the drift of events have combined to divide the loyal sentiment of the country which was once united in its adhesion to the 'Crittenden Resolution,' we can uly repeat, in retrospect of the past and in prospect of the inture, that, according to our impressions, all the real or seeming departures from the spirit and letter of that res-

al cause." In this opinion every conservative in the land will beartily conenr. In these resolutions we have conservatism as fixed by one of its very noblest exponents. The definition has been and is accepted universally by the conservatives of the country. And by no conservatives is it accepted more ordially than by the Union men of Ken-Let them take heed that the cause thus declared by their glorious leader fail not through their defection or their supineness.

dution bave resulted in damage to the nation

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR BRANLETTE TO NEGRO RECECTING OFFICER.—His Excellency Governor Bramlette, having been addressed by a certain person who either is a negrorecrniting officer or would be one, responds to

Commonwealth of Kentlery, Executive Der't, }
Frankfort, December 14, 1883.

Captain Edurated Cahill, Recruiting Colored Traops:
Ole: Yours of the 10th inst, informing me that you had been ordered to Kentucky to re-"free colored men" for the Army of the united States, and asking my consent for eo deing, is before me. You do not inform me by what authority yon come to Kentneky to re-ruit "free colored men." I know of no act of Congress requiring such service, nor have I seen any order from the War Department directing any order from the War Department directing it. On the contrary, I am well assured that in deference to our peculiar position, and to avoid unnecessarily aggravating the troubles of the loyal men of Kentucky, the anthorities at Washington do not contemplate recruiting "colored men" in Kentucky. We are ready to fill our quota from the "free" white citizene of Kentucky. We will unhesitatingly cemply with the remissition for men to defend our Government. We claim the right to furnish from citizens whose duty it is to make that defence, and who are ready to comply with the requirements of duty. The duty of defence devolves upon those who enjoy the benefits of our government. From such we will fill the call inpon us. We presume that whether we will full the call inpon us. We presume that whether we will fill the call inpon us. We presume that whether we will full the call inpon us. We presume that whether we will full the call inpon us. We presume that whether we will full the call inpon us. We presume that where we will full the call inpon us. We presume that where we will furnish them. If, therefore, you came to recruit "colored men" for the benefit of Kentucky, we decline your services. If you came to recruit for the benefit of another State, we deny your right to do so, and forbid it. No State has the right noder any other State, we deny your right to do so, and forbid it. No State has the right under any law or order to enter Kentucky to recruit either white or "colored" men. Wo do not intermeddle with any State that choose to recruit "colored" men within its own limits. But no State that is not willing to meet the measure of duty by contributing its quots from its own population shall be permitted to shelter from duty behind the free negro population of Kentacky.

We shall meet the call upon us without entirely included the contribution of the contribu

sting colored men, and your State must meet is call from its own white or "colored" men as may best suit its people, and not assume to recruit either white or black in Kentacky. Yours, etc., THOS E BRAMLETTE. Governor of Kentucky.

Who Captain Edward Cahill is, or where he comes from, we do not know; but happily information on neither of these points is at all necessary to the compreand dull the point of the text.

LETTER FROM GENERAL JEFF THOMPSON During the first year of the war, Gen. Jeff M. Thompson and the younger eon of the associated together in the Confederate military service in Missonri and Arkansas, General T. being the superior officer. They elept in the same tent, suffered together, fought scores of times side by side, repeatedly shared their last dimes each with the other. and formed a very devoted attachment. All

When Gen. T. was taken prisoner and sent to Johnson's Island, we promptly proffered him whatever aid might be permitted by the Federal military authorities for the promotion of his comfort. For this we have been tannied by several Editors throughout the country. We feel that we have done right in ninistering to the needs not only of General Thompson but of various other Confederate officers in prison. If we are guilty of nothing worse, we gness the Devil will never get us. We think we commit no breach of confidence rom Gen. T., fer it can do him no injury. It shows, that, notwithstanding all that has been said of him, a warm heart beats high in

Let it be understood that our mere publica tion of the letter in question is not an endorse-

It seems that our cavalry is becoming as great a terror to the rebels as our gnnboats have ever been. During the first two years of the war our gunboats were a great terror nion navigable rivers, such as the Comberland and Tennessee, the Missiesippi, the lower Potomac, etc.; and ln almost every action the gunboats rendered the most opportune aid to our land forces. So frequently did they turn the tide of battle, and so indispensable did their services appear on many occasions, that a facetions rebel suggested that our Government should furnish and equip every one of our soldiers with "a private gunboat," to be always used in case of attack or defence. As it is impossible that our gunboats should now parsue the rebels through the mountains of Georgia, or through Eastern Virginia, they seem to have lost part of their terrors for ger another has sprung up no less intolorable: for a Richmond scribbler, commenting npon the late remarkable raid of General Averill, says that "Lincoln's equadrons of horse now threaten to be as universal a terror, as pervasive a nnisance, as his equadrons of gunboats were some months since." This is not only as it should be, but as it onght to have been from the first. Better late than never, though.

ted by John Minor Botts, is a pertinent one. A late despatch announced that this gentleman, who has had a remarkable history during this war, had been urged to accept the appointment of Senator from Virginia, in place of Mr. Bowden, lately deceased. Mr. Botts, it seems, declined the honor, "hoping the time is not far distant when he can stand as to the Governor's compensation should be as the conciliatory link between the North acted npon without any ench log-relling and South." There must be a time when conciliatory linke will be wanted to unite the broken chain. It will not be those, who, on the one hand, hate the North, or, on the other, despise the South, that can exert the greatest influence in restoring the Union. The settlement of the war on an honorable basis cannot be entrusted the distinguished statesman of Kentucky to the radicals of either section, but the quescomprehensive and successful solution at the passed unanimously, and was sent to the House hands of moderate, national, conservative for its action, which will andoubtedly be fa- equal energy promote the triumph of our men-men free from sectional prejudices and vorable. When it is passed, I hope the comindependent of the partisan extremists. It is mittee will write to that admirable artist, army of the Union. This, under the condimention their author as well as to approve these who may be most relied upon to join Mr. Wood, of your city, whose portraits are tions which headlong and unscrupulous fac-

The clerk of the weather must have emptied all the fag-ends of all kinds of ram, snow, and sleet last night, for this morning was about es disagreeable a compound of all of them as could well be imagined. The storm was quite extensive, and the creeks save all been swoolen to flood height, carrying away subject: the ice, or piling it up in hugh dams wherever s stresm makes an elbow. The cars, hovever. were very comfortable, and we found it

To hear the wind whistle without. · All the members from the city and county. who usually spend their Sundays with their families at home, were on the train, in soite of the weather, and are at their several posts of duty again, though the Houses are rather thin to-day, the slush in the streets being ankle deep, and deterring some from braving the storm. A gallant Senator told me be dil not see the use of legislating to-day, as an ladies were in attendance. It will be a source of great gratification to he readers of the Journal to learn that an

effort is to be made to revive the Louisville

and Newport Branch road, for which a char-

ter was obtained, I believe, in 1854, when a

company was organized and the survey of a vigorous subsequent action. Smithfield is thirty-five miles from Lonisville, on the railread to Frankfort, and from Smithfield to Newport, opposite Cincinnati, it is but seventyive miles. The contemplated branch, therefore, will give a direct route between Louisville and Cincinnati of one hundred and ten miles, which is but fifteen miles further than the present roads between Louisville and Lexington. The companies controlling these roads are taking an active part in this revival, and the entire travelling public will be interested in its success, while it will be of the greatest advantage to the counties of Oldham, Henry, Owen, Trimble, Gallstin, Carroll, Grant, Boone, Campbell, and Kenton, lying on or near the Ohio river. The route passes through a fine tobacco region and a wealthy pertion of our State. The valley of Eagle Creek is very fertile, and the road when completed will derive a large revenue from freight. while it must command a great proportion of the travel between the middle States and the southwest. Supposing the Louisville and Newport Branch to be completed, travellers reaching Louisville in the evening from Nashville could start for Cincinnati and connect with the eleven o'clock night train which goes to the eastward by the Little Miami road, or they could etart at the same morning hour the train now leaves for Frankfort, and reach Cincinnati in time for the half past nine 'clock eastword train from the latter city By express trains Louisville and Cincinnati would be within four hours distance. The present railroad routes between these cities the way of Seymonr and Lexington are ong, inconvenient, and fatiguing, so much eo that it will be a great public relief to be able to avoid them. There are energy, capital, and determination embarked in the proposed enterprise, and the necessary legislation to give trem efficiency will be granted without opposition. The branch can be completed in two years, and even at the present high price of labor the road will yield a handsome rev-

enne on the requisite investment.

for next Wednesday week, and the friends of the different candidates are actively at work. I do not feel able to foreshadow the result. but I have very great confidence in the present Legislature, as it is composed of gentlemen of unusual intelligence, who know that Kentucky should be properly represented in the councils of the nation, and therefore I feel bension of the Governor's letter, which speaks assured that their selection will meet the apfor itself. Any comment from us or from proval of the people of the State. There is o exhibition of unkind feeling among the supporters of the various contestants, but on fairly test the relative strength of the candidatee, and when the favorite is ascertained to give him a uranimous support. It is almost beyond a doubt that there will be no postperement of an election, though it has been argued that a more judicious selection could be made after the Presidential election had been decided, but 1 do not believe that our State would have her ac ... swayed by any considerations which are not the result of high devotion to the best interests of the country and unbending determination to support the government in its war against rebelion, and at the same time to look with jealous scrutiny upon any invasions of popular right and any infringements upon the constitution. The decision to be made on the 27th wi'l, therefore, meet the approval of the loyal people of the State, and furnish an additional assurance of the devoted loyalty of Kentucky. It is satisfactory to know that this decision will not be controlled by any consideration, but an anxious desire to send the best, wisest, and most reliable gentleman to Washington to represent our State. I have never known such vete aspirations, as in this Senatorial contest; those who support the claims of one candidate do not attempt to forward them by aspersing another, and I believe that the Legislature is in such a frame of mind that he who is shown to be the choice of a majority will heartily and promptly receive a unanimous nemitation. Kentucky is fortunate at this critical juncture to have more than one loved and venerated son to whom she is willing to entrust her honor and her interests in the Sen-

ate of the United States. I was gratified to learn from Senator Fisk this morning in the course of debate that Adjutant-General Boyle has been directed to furnish a tull discipline roll of all the officers and soldiers who have entered or may enter State, and that he has already entered upon the task. It will be a valuable compilation and of exceeding interest. It is to be hoped that the work will be done thoroughly, eo that the name of every volunteer may be preserved among the archives of the State. A joint resolution was referred to the Sen

tor to pay the Governor's ealary in coin. His compensation is very small, and, with the enhanced price of all kinds of life's necessatalities of the executive maneion can be extended without a serious tax upon the private fortune of its occupant. There State will cheerfully acquiesce in any legielative action which will give the Governor a living salary; but I should prefer to see it given in the legal tender curnated, instead of adopting the sliding scale which is attached to the fluctuating value of coin. The danger to be apprehended is, that ments, looking to a general increase of the salaries of all State officers. The proposition

Senator Cleveland moved that the Library Committee be authorized to open a correspondence with distinguished artists for the purpose of obtaining a life-size portrait of Henry Clay for the Senate chamber. He regretted to say, that there was no likeness of to remedy the omission. The resolution WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1864.

ELNOR BRAMLETTE TO GENERAL BOYLE,-Wa published vesterday a letter from Governor Bramlette to one Captain Edward Cabill, who applied to His Excellency for permission to rectuit negro soldiers in Kentucky. We publish below a more recent letter from the Governor 'o General Boy le touching the same COMMONWEALTH OF KENTICKY,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, FRANKFORT, Jan. 13, 1864. rigadier-General J. T. Boyle, Comman District of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky. DEAR SIR: The letter referred by you to moun "H. Barns, Colonel lat Michigan Colored geiment," requesting your aid to "Captain. A. McClelland" in his recruiting mission tucky for the "lat Michigan Colored egiment," is before me. Furnish the Colonel and his remuiting Cap-

ug colored troops," and also with a copy of No such recruiting will be tolerated here. Simmary justice will be inflicted upon any who attempt such unlawful purpose.
"Negro traders" bave ever been held in discipute in the slave States, and only tolerated, is we tolerate the vulture tribe, because they id us of the vicious and worthiess slave pop

But under pretence of loyalty, a class of "traffickers in human flesh" have started up far more contemptible for their bypocritical pretensions to loyalty, and more despitable, because of the meanness of their motives. men, who, to make profit to themselves, en tates not willing to furnish of their own pop ilation the call made upon their loyalty to volunteers by our Government Such "traffickers in human flesh" will en danger their own liberties if they are caught

thin this State.
Your action is in accordance with the laws of the State, the purposes as we are assured of the Federal authorities, and my approving udgment. Respectfully, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

The action of Governor Beamlette in this matter will receive the hearty approval of every true Union man in the Commonwealth. Not only the interdiction which the Governor puts on the business in question, but the sentiments of disapprobation and of ecorn that he expresses for the miserable traffickers who would engage in it amongst us, will meet with the cordial endorsement of the people. What Governor Bramlette has done is the ight thing at the right time to the right est. We trust that we shall hear no more of these negro recrniters in Kentucky. If we do hear more, it will be only because they cannot take any hint less emphatic than a kick.

Among the despatches published yeserday in our telegraphic columns was the The Richmond Whig of the 1st inst, thinks

the future of the South is involved in the next appring's campaign in upper Georgia. This opinion is doubtless so far true as that the next spring's campaign in upper Georgia will determine whether the rebel confederacy shall fall at once or stand longer; but this, although much less grave than the question the Whig relers to the arbitrament of the campaign, is a question of sufficient importance to deserve the anxions attention of the loval people of the country. It is the true interest of every citizen, as it is the prayer of every good citizen, that the military power of the rebellion be broken as speedily as possible; and the postponement of that result by a rebel victory in The election of United States Senator is fixed

the next spring's campaign would be a national calamity hard to bear. Nor would the calamity be lightened by the reflection that the reverse was as avoidable as severe. Onite the centrary. It, therefore, behooves us to do in our respective spheres whatever we may do to guarantee a successful issue to our arms in the approaching campaign.

The probable combinations of this campaign are thus stated by the U. S. Army and Navy

the danger to them lies in the possible moves that may be made in the spring by the grand Union force now planted in the central citade of Tennessee, and holding in its grasp the door of Georgia and the States of the Gulf. Any move which General Grant can make must be into the vitals of the Confederacy; and whatever line of operations he may adopt, if he is allowed to continue his advance, the national force of this rebellion is forever broken. The first dictate of military prindence, therefore, admonishes the rebels to look out

for Grant. They can only do so by concentrating in Georgia in cores sufficient to bar his further advance, and, if possible, strong enough and under such leadership as will enable them to drive the Union force back on ts base. The rebels have not at precent in Georgia a force adequate for either of these es. The highest figure which can be assigned to the rebel army of the Southwest, now under command of General Joe John-sten at Dalton, is forty thousand men. We hope that General Grant will be able to move

n the spring with triple that force The only resort left the rebel chiefs, thereisolated bodies and uniting them with the force in Georgia. But even after doing this there is no probability that they would have a sufficient force. It will therefore be found necessary to draw largely from the Army of Nothern Virginia. With a view to offensive operations, Longstreet'e corps, if it can main-tain itself in the Virginia and Tennessee Valley for the next three months, is well posted, on the salient of their great line, ready to issue through the debouches of the mountains for the purpose the remaining two corps of the Virginia army But there ie the etrongest presumption that they will concentrate in Georgia not merely their material forces, but that they will give this army the very ablest leadership. In a word, they will send Gen. Lee to take com-mand of the army of the Southwest. If the embinations here anticipated are effected, i will reduce the force in Virginia to a very will reduce the force in vilginia to a very subordinate role, and it would be a pure waste of Gen. Lee's military talent to confine him to the task of defending a barren strip of ter-ritory, when the very life of the Confederacy is threatened by the operations in the South

There are two possible lines of operation that may be adopted by General Grant for his spring campaign. He may advance by At-lanta, for the purpose of destroying the rebel army opposed to him, and taking Charleston and Savannah in reverse; or he may turn back up the Virginia valley, for the purpose of com-pelling the abandonment of Richmond and Virginia. The latter is undoubtedly the after inginia. The latter is undoubtedly the safe plen; but we doubt if it will be consonant with General Grant'e plans. Without attempting, however, to push speculation beyond the warrant of fact, there cannot be a doubt that the operations of the Spring eampaign will be characterized by a grandeur and momentous importance overtopping every-thing we have yet seen. If the rebels pursue the policy we have indicated, the spring will winness a war of the Titane that must shake the continent to its foundations.

This forecasting ie done by a journal of high anthority in military circles, and no doubt is correct in the main. It is unquestionably correct in the conclusion that the operations of the campaign are likely to be of surpassing importance. This conclusion is indeed sufficiently evident to common sense. Now how may the bulk of our people con-

tribute to the triumph of the arms of the Union in thie Titanic conflict? The answer is plain: By doing everything in their power to fill up all-important work be done without fail and without delay. It loudly summons every patriot. Let every patriot zealously obey the summons. While we expose the unfaithfulness and incompetency of the party in power, demonstrate the urgent importance of a change of administration at the national ously exert ourselves in every other legitimate mode to promote the trinmph of sound principles and of wise measures in the councils of the government, we should with cause in the field by reinforcing the gallant my links of our country, and the most striking likenesses I have ever seen, tionies have at ded to impose, is a solemn and them unstop a good many is life.

and patrio's, at the same time that we prepare | [Special Co n like manner to expel thos factionists from the citadel they are so foully betraying under the guise of defending. We have still to meet open enemies in the field as well as false friends in the cabinet. Let us meet both ea becomes devoted and enlight. ered lovers of the Republic. So far as lies within our might, let us see to it, that, when the next spring's campaign opens, General Grant has as army whose advance shall be resistless, and in the folds of whose starry banners victory shall make her home with the eagle. Let us see to it that the next spring's campaign shall determine the future of the South as an indistinguishable part of the glorious future of the

AN IMPORTANT AVOWAL — Ma. SCMNER'S EARONS FOR CONTINUING THE WAR — The lev. Dr. Massie, the British "emancipation" gent, having recently returned to England is now giving an account of his reception in various parts of the United States. At a late meeting of the Glasgow Union and Emancipation Society, Dr. M. referred to his interview with Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Sumner, in which the Massachusetts Senator laid down the real doctrine of the abolitynists who now the real doctrine of the abolitionists who now we real doctrine of the abolitionists who now overn the country, viz: that their great ob-ctis to prevent the war from being ended be-ore negro slavery shall have been abolished. That this is, and has been, the real position of the abolition party, we have not doubted, but the lesders in the gnilty project of con-inuing the war have not, as a general thing, coverily and cointelly around the truth of

tinuing the war nave not, as a general thing, so openly and pointedly arowed the truth as one of their number did in this instance to Rev. Dr. Massie. That Mr. Sommer permitted himself thus to speak out his real feelings as he is here shown to have done, is only to be explained by the fact that he was talking to preigner and a brother abolitionist, to who e felt it safe to unbosom himself. He states, cry pointedly, the real sentiment and purpose if those who control the "conduct of the year" to-day. It is an atrocious purpose; and we ask every reader, Democrat or Republican o mark well the significance of the declaraion he makes .- Hartford Times.

The Times then quotes from the proceedings of the Glasgow Union and Emancipation Society in Scotland as follows:

Mr. Massie described the great change that had passed on public opinion as to slavery, re-ferring particularly to the city of Washing-ton, where, after an address, the minister of the place said, "Had you delivered that address a year ago, you and all the meeting would have been mobbed, and the church gutted." He believed that every disaster had been to the advantage of the anti-slavery cause. Mr. Chas. Summer had eaid to him that he feared more their successes than their defeats. Their successes were likely to make the people ready to say, "Let us patch it up now." Their defeats were a prolongation of Their defeats were a prolongation of the war, and gave the people reason to put the question to themselves, "Why is God fighting against us? why is he delaying the day of peace? It is because of slavery. There-fore let us abolish slavery."

To the like effect, as the public may remem er, was the avowal of Henry Ward Beecher n his farewell speech at Liverpool. Said he

in that speech: Allow me to say, therefore, just at this poin atd in that regard, that, while looking at it commercially or sentimentally, the prolonga-tion of the war seems mischievous, it is more then of the war seems mischievous, it is more in seeming than in reality, for the North has been educated by this war. Like men sent to sea in a ship half built, with just bulwarks sufficient to keep out the water, and having to sail on their voyage and build up their ship as they went, we were precipitated into this revenue. olution and war, and the process of education has been going on—in the battle-field, in the drilling camps, at home among the people, while taxing their energies for the maintenance of the war-and there never was so good as chool-master as war [hear, hear]. But every month that the end of this struggle is delayed unitee the North, and prepares the country for that union and peace which require the utter destruction of elavery. [Cheers.] There is an old proverb—"There's the integrated that proverbe the utter that the proverber is the proverber of the proverber o uck in leisure." Let me transmnte that pro-crb, and say—"There's emancipation in delay." [Loud cheers] And every man here— every commercial man who takes a compre-hensive and long-sighted instead of a narrow view of the question—will say, "Let the war thus linger until it has burned slavery to the very root." [Renewed cheers.]

Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, said virtually the same thing in a public epecch last summer, and so did Senator Wilson, of Messachusett who is now trying to effect the expulsion of onr own gallant Senator for no other offence then an indignant denunciation of such infamy. The Anti-Slavery Standard sometime ago openly "thanked God for defeat," and prayed that reverses might "continue" until the war was proclaimed to be not "for the Union" but "a war against slavery." And such is the spirit which has animated the radical leaders in general ever since the ultimate suppression of the rebellion became a recognized fact. Hence, they have pressed measures of confiscation, of emancipation and of obliteration, knowing that measures of this description, by consolidating and stimulating the people in rebellion, would prolong the war, thereby increasing the chances of the forcible extinction of slavery. Their purpose is and has long been to accept or permit no peace except on the basis of the abolition of slavery without regard to the Constitution. "It is," as our New England contemporary says, "an atrocions purpose." It is a purpose which coolly weighs the blood and treasure and liberties of the people against the demoniacal vengeance of a set of party leaders. It ie a devilish purpose.

But It can be defeated. And it will be. It must be. In the course of a few months the loval people of the country will be called upon to eay at the ballot-box whether this purpose shall prevail or not. If by electing a conser vative President they say it shall not prevail, it will not prevail. In that all-glorious event peace on the basic of the Union of the Conwill not presume that the opposite event lies within the verge of probability. Yet this event surely cannot be brought to pass without the most vigorous and enlightened action It is only because we confide in such action that we do not doubt the issue. Nevertheless we confide with anxiety. Seldom If ever before has an issue so mighty depended upon the integrity and fidelity of the patriots of any land. God grant that the patriots of our land may not be found wanting in this sovereign

The idea of amalgamation has found a new name. A curions book, entitled "Miscecenation," has just been published in New York. The word is from the Latin miscere, to mix, and genus, race. It is intended to replace the word amalgamation, which signifies merely the mixture of metals with quicksilver. The mixture of the different races of men has now ound a word which exactly expresses the idea. The author of this book boldly takes the bull by the horns, and advocates a general mingling of all the races of men, lnelnding, of course, the nnion of whites and blacks. He denies that the white is the most perfect specimen of the human race, and insists that the "Miscegen" of the future, the highest ideal of manhood, will be brown or yellow, and will represent African and Asiatac, as well as Caucasian blood. Its novel views are argued with singular eloquence, and display a great amount of curious learning. It is expected to cause a sensation in scientific as well as political cir-

President Juarez is a hopeful man. He writes that he is etill confident of the expectation if not of expelling the French of so worrylng them that they will give up the project of conquering the country in despair. He says, truly, that were it not for the Southern rebellion, Napoleon would not have dared to and looks to a speedy termination of the war in the United States as one of the great prope

ping a bung-hole. Well, heroes may very well stop bung-holes after death, for some of LETTER FROM FRANKFORT.

CAPITAL HOTEL, ROOM No. 49, FBANKFORT Jan. 10, 1863. lution offered in the House pesterday by Mr. Varnon in reference to Gen. Boyle's Order No. 60, which prohibited the distilla tion of grain in Kentneky, should command he early attention of his successor, General Ammen. Distillers from other States are buying up our grain and exporting it, and the order thus discriminates unjustly between our sgricultural and distilling interests and those of other States. The prohibition seemed necessary to protect the needs of the army, but it should be extended so as to embrace other States on an equality. We don't want McBongabela or Robinson county to have any nufair advantage over Bourbon, but as this is a case where we must call on Jupiter Ammon for assistance, we invoke his aid with all due deference to military necessity and the public

The Senate Committee on Figance have unler consideration, on motion of Senator Goodlee, the expediency of making appropriations for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of our State, and for a bonnty to the destitute widows and orphans of those who have fallen in battle. I wish the ability of Kentneky to make such provisions was as manifest as its expediency, but, with the mavoidable increase of all our State expenses, I fear she will have to practice instice more sternly than she can afford to be generons. Private charity has done nobly in providing for the destitution of soldiers' families, but it cannot be extended to any system of bounties or pensions. What can be effected by legislation will be cheerfully done, as I know from the temper of the resent Houses, but the mode of relief and the ways and means to obtain the shility to estow, are subjects of vital importance and demand the earnest attention of philanthro pists and political economists. Gentlemen everywhere who have plans to suggest should give them to the people through the public es. The anxions desire is to afford all pos sible relief, and the only impediments which exist are the grave uncertainty of the means of raising the requisite money, and the very great increase of public outlay rendered unavoidable by the war to put down the rebel-In the Senate a bill amending the charter

f the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, allowing the company to acquire mineral coal and lumber lands for its exclusive use, and to permit the city of Louisville, and the several ounties holding stock in the road, paid in bords, to sell their stock to the company or others, for the redemption of their bonds. Senator Wright had no objection to the acquisition of landa necessary to the running wante of fhe road, hnt opposed the permission to sell the stock, as he feared it would submit the holders to the undne influence of speculators. Senator Samson explained the bill as merely to enable municipal bodies or connties to dispose of their stock, instead of being responsible for the payment of interest on their bonds. Senator Whitaker moved to prohibit such sales until the vote of the people immediately interested could be taken, after sixty days notice. Senator Goodloe supported the resolutions at length, and believed that the county courts were entirely capable of gnarding the interests of their counties: for. if they had the discretion to invest in the stock, they certainly would be able to prevent its sale under any unfavorable considerations. Senator Whitaker's amendment was adopted, and the bill passed.

In the House a spirited debate occurred on the resolution requiring ministers of the Gos- ent of the London Times, says the "financial rel who open the daily sessions with prayer to take en oath of allegiance. The Committee on Religion reported that the Rev. John S. Hays and S. L. Robertson have taken the oath and filed their certificates, and that the Rev. Tames M Lancaster and John V Vorton ha refused or neglected to do so, and appended the resolution that the services of the latter the session. I heard Messrs. Kinney, McLeod, and Bramlette favor the resolution, and Messrs, Bell, Ward, and DeHaven in opposition, and it wes argued with great ability on both sides. Mr. Sparke made a characteristic speech in support of the resolution on a motion to recommit it with instructions. Mr. Allen called the previous question, and the House coming

-47 to 45. Mr. Allen moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill creating the fifteen Judicial Districts was defeated vesterday, and the motion was entered. The representatives from the counties embraced in the proposed districts are earnest in its advocacy, and if. while creating it, there can be some further qualization of the other judicial districts, it is to be hoped that the action of the Senata will meet the concerrence of the House.

An act to establish a Court of Con Pless for Jefferson county has been introduced by the Judiciary Committee of the Honse. It provides for the election of a Judge ln August next, to have the same qualifications and salary as the Loniaville Chancellor; the Sheriff of the county shall perform its clerical duties, which would otherwise devolve npon him in the Circuit Court; and before the holding of the first Court of Common Pleas, which shall be on the fourth Monday in September next, he shall transfer all the cases from the Circuit Court. There will be three annual appearance terms, beginning on the first Monday of January and the fourth Monday of April and September, to continue one week each, and three trial terms on the second Monday In October for thirty-six days; on the second Monday in February for twenty-four days; and the fourth Monday in May for thirty days | you make a thousand. if business should require it. The other details of the bill regulating its machinery are

make them their study. The House this morning passed a resalution anthorizing the Anditor to loan \$15,000 to a designated paymaeter, to pay off the 4th and 6th Kentncky cavalry for two months' service. They have re-enlisted as veterans, and are now in Louisville, on the way home on furlough, and, the paymaster having no money, they are detained from their destined visit. This snm is to be devoted to those only who have not received the bounty for re-enlistment, and is to be disbursed for the use of the Government, under the rules and regulations while all its members were unwilling to interpose any difficulties In the way of the passage, it was deemed a duty to place guards around the transaction, so as to protect the loan; it was therefore referred to the Committee on Finance, with instructions to re-

the bar, the members of which will, of course,

duty of the Attorney-General, on the application of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, or of any county attorney, circuit or county court clerk, to give his opinion in writing on any official duty. Instead of the taxed fee now allowed to the Attorney-General in cases in the Franklin Circuit or fiscal court of the State he shall be allowed a taxed fee in each case in that court, in which he obtains a judgment for money for the State, of two per cent upon the amount of principal and interest, but he shall not receive any percentage upon damages awarded to the State, and his fees, except in the class of cases specified, shall remain as prescribed by existing laws. The fees thus allowed shall be taxed party, and when collected, paid into the treasury. This act does not substract any money from the treasury, but adds to the At torney-General's fees, to be paid by defaulting officers in the shape of a tax on the crans.

smount of judgment obtained. The bill was finally passed, after a brief explanation by Senator Sampson. In the House, the set to authorize the Gov-

tor providing that the troops shall not be raised antil the full quota of Kentucky, under the several calls by the Executive of the United States, shall have been furnished, and that the Governor shall have first been advised by the President that a sufficient force of national troops cannot be employed for the State defence, and be assured by the War Department that the State shall be credited for the troops raised nader the bill the same as if mustered into the service of the United States. Col-Hawkins made a spirited speech against the amendment as being calculated to embarrace the bil, and Mr. Benton defended it on the ground that he proposed first to comply with the national requirements, and then we would receive ample protection from the Governm. nt, or, if it failed, he would go as far as any man in furnishing the means of self-defence. The amendment would provide for any contingency in relation to the quots of the State, and, if the Governor could not receive the proposed assurance, he would give him the most ample powers. He was opposed to exemptions and to the suspension of the draft, becarse he wanted Kentncky to come up to the full standard of her loyalty and raise every man that the country calls for. He did not want her to look like faltering, and asserted that we bad not yet reached our quota. Col. Hawkins explained that there was no faltering on the part of the State, but that delay had been occasioned by the investigation of this very question, as to whether Kentucky had or had not come up to her required nam ber of volunteers. Mr. Shanklin moved, as a substitute for the amendment, a proviso that the Governor shall be convinced that the raising of the five thousand troops is necessary for he defence of the State, and he enforced his views in a very lucid argument. Mr. Thompson, of Bullitt, was opposed to any amendments to the Senate bill, which had been carefully considered by the joint military committees of both Houses, and reported with the unanimous assent of all the members. By it the Governor has the authority to raise the troops, but, it is not made obligatory npon him, if he does not think them necessary. Colonel Lauck, of Simpson, had donbts as to the propriety of raising State troops at one time, but he had been constrained to believe that this bill was now necessary, and should be passed without amendment. He made a vigorous speech for a vigorous Mr. Benton had shown the same zeal in raislng troops in his county as he now displays in desiring to have the State's quota filled, Kentucky would have had more volunteers in the field. The House adjourned before being liable to no such construction, as it was taking any vote on the bill or the amend-

day spoke of the election for United States Senator as coming off on next Wednesday week, when the time set is Thursday of this week. I also see that my paragraph in relation to the Governor's salary is liable to misconstruction. I did not propose to raise, the present compensation, as it would be unconatitutional, but I have always regarded the pay too little for a great State, and for the bounteons display of the noted hospitality of Kentucky, and advocated an increase even when Beriah Magoffin held the office.

Mr. Spence, the secession correspondpolicy" of the Union "will sooner or later collapse." As the financial policy of the rebellion has collapsed already, we think Mr. Spence's prediction, even if he believes in it himself, can hardly afford him any very substantial comfort.

PARAGRAPHS-OBIGINAL AND SELECTED. Either there is a great deal of man's nature in a monkey, or there is a great deal of monkey's nature in a man.

Nothing is more impoverishing than an injudicious pursuit of wealth. Tens of thousands of searchers after the Philosopher's Stone have died beggars.

With a magnificent diamond a man can write his name, as on glass, upon the hardest

It is dangerous to walk abroad when the caves shoot and the flowers discharge their

The railing of a cross woman, like the railngjof a garden, keeps people at a distanca. A small man with much knowledge is a

ease of multum in parvo.

To the sportsman, the true bird of paradise A hurricane is the sneezing of the storm

A man's house or farm is often kept in good More sense has been whipped out of schooloye than was ever whipped into them.

The sycophant to the man above him is a yrant to the man below him. Only those who have thoughts like lightning deserve to have a voice like thunder.

Life is rapld, occasion coy, practice fallacions, and judgment partial. ime immortality. Art, like love, excludes all competition, and

absorbs the man. ovelty or combines novelty with the known. Rather wink at small injuries than be too forward to avenge them. Throw down a single bee-hive, and, instead of one enemy,

A spirit of innovation is generally the result of a selfish temper and confined views. not of general interest, though important to People will not look forward to posterity,

> Family jars concealed are half reconciled; it is a double task to stop the breach at home and men's months abroad.

A good jest in time of misfortune is food, drink, and lodging. It is strength to the arm, digestion to the stomach, and courage to the heart. A prosperous man can afford to be

Justice is itself the great standing policy of civil society; and any eminent departure from it, under any circumstance, lies under the suspicion of being no policy at all.

The worst and most dangerous of all knaves are those who can mimle their former Poetry is the art of substantiating shadow

and of lending existence to nothing A man who puts aside his religion because he is going into society, is like one taking of his shoes because he is about to walk upon

The plous man and the infidel always talk of religion; the one of what he loves, the

other of what he fears. cessarily luhale from It something either healthful or infectious.

As the fire-fly shines only when on the wing, so it is with the human mind-when

A married Editor rarely writes about women. He dares not try to make her his ubject, since he is hers. We have seen a couple of sisters who had

to be told everything together, for they were so much alike that they couldn't be told Henry Ward Beecher mys "woman is earer akin to angels than man is." That

pay be, but woman first got intimate with the Devil. De Chickamanga was the pretext, not the aure, of the removal of the gallant Rose-

One of the planks of the Republican platform, as declared by the Convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln, is as follows: That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that areturn to rigid economy and accommani; that areturn to rigid economy and accommability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans; while the recent startling developments of trends and corruptions at the Federal metrop-

olis show that an entire change of Adminis-tration is imperatively demanded. On the platform of which this resolution formed a plank Mr. Lincoln was elected in 1860; and, shortly after the close of the first year of his Administration, John P. Hale, a leading Senator of Mr. Lincoln's party, felt constrained to make this solemn declaration

I declare upon my responsibility as a Senator that the liberties of this country are in greater danger to-day from the carruptions and from the prefligacy practised in the various departments of the Government than they are from the enemy in the open field.

After another year of Mr. L'ncoln's Administration has passed away, and while still another is epeeding, Senator Hale rises in his lace and repeats this declaration. Referring to a version of the declaration presented by a brother Senator, Mr. Hale said in the course of debate a little more than a month ago:

will tell him what I did say, and what i repeat. I said I thought the liberties of the country were more in danger from the profligacy that was practised upon the Treasury than they were from the rebels in

Such is the corruption of the party now it power, as conferred by one of the principal dherents of the party. Nor does the confession, as may well be supposed, at all exaggerate the truth. The truth is certainly not less than it is declared to be by Senator

In view of this alarming truth, it is but "even-banded justice" to commend "the ingredients" of the Republican "chalice" to Republican "lips." And we do. Let the Republicans drink off the dranght they prepared for their predecessors in power. "The people justly view with alarm the reckless extrevagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government," believing "that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans. recent startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the Federal metropolis show that an entire change of Adminis tration is imperatively demanded." However true this may have been, when ut'erel ly the Republicans of their predecessors, it is now tenfold more true, when uttered of the Republicans themselves, as it. should be throughout all our broad land, and as it will be ere many weeks, accompanied by the utterance of other truths more damning and more alarming still. There is indeed hardly any political truth of signal import. which, in the coming Presidential election. will not be arrayed against the party i

By a combination of momentous and stirring truths, nnequalled in our own history at east, "an entire change of Administration is imperatively demanded." "An entire change of Administration" still say we. We thank yon, Republicans, for teaching as that phrase.

The Frankfort correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette thus points out what he deems the source of the inspiration of our Legislature

During the interruption of travel, and the Searth of news consequent upon the non-ar-rival of the mails north of the Ohio river, the Legislature contented itself with transacting only such business as it could, lying altogether within its discretionary power, but now that we know what is going on in the great world outside, its influences begin to reach us and are felt, and a responsive action is showing itself in the various forms of discussion, resoutions, exactments, and repeals.

If we could express this highly original conception in language better adapted to bring out the reach and profoundness of the idea, we would giadly do so; but we own our total inability. The correspondent of the Gezette, with a marvellous felicity, has done it all bluself, without trying. Anything we might do in the case would be wasteful, and ridio

We content ourselves with humbly congratulating the General Assembly of Ken tucky that "the mails north of the Ohio river" have begun to arrive again at Frankfort, and that the Legislature, once more informed of "what is going on in the great world" north of the Ohio, is no longer under the hn miliating necessity of "transacting only such business as it could, lying altogether within its discretionary power." The Legislature, being now enabled to venture upon the tran saction of such business as it cannot transact. lying altogether within its obligatory power, we may reesonably look for results as near impossibilities as Legislatures ever get to produce. We await the issue with becoming eagerness. Our attention is duly aroused. and our ears, if not as long as this corre spondent's, are at least as gracefully pricked.

The Washington correspondent of the incinnati Commercial says:

The President received a letter f.om General Grant, a few daws ago, fully endorsing the late message and proclamation. The General is with Mr. Lincoln on all measures yet taken for the suppression of the rebellion. It can also be stated on the authority of the President that a letter was received at the Grant Bouse, a few months since, from Gen Grant , a few months since, from Gen. Grant, ich it is stated that the emancipation proclamation and the arming of the negroes were the two deadliest blows yet aimed at the rebellion. In the same letter the General ears he is not able to obtain as many negroes as he desires, because the rebels run them off into the interior, but he hoped to be able to do so when he got further into the relationship. do so when he got further into the enemy country. An extract from this letter was rually incorporated verbatim by Mr. Lincoln into his celebrated letter to the Springfield, Illinois, Union Convention. The New York Berald will be slow to believe these facts, but if it will make the proper inquiry it will as-certain the truth, that it is supporting an out and cut abolition candidate for the next Precidence.

All this is interesting merely as showing that the followers of Mr. Lincoln have become a little jealous of General Grant, and are determined, if possible, to hold him politically abreast with their own favorite. It is indeed rather difficult not to see in this maplfestation some trace of the hand of their favorite bimself. "Honest Old Abe," like Fag in THE RIVALS, is "devilish sly!"

The correspondent of the Commercial, in his account of the discussion, says: "Mr. Da-vis rese immediately npon the conclusion of Mr. Wilson's remarks, and delivered himself of a very lengthy and somewhat ele dress, the principal part of which was con posed of personal attacks upon his opponent. It is due to the cause of truth to say, that, regarding the affair as an oratorical combat, the member from Massachusetts came off second

The triumph of Mr. Davis must have been overwhelming when such an admission is extorted from a correspondent who fully sym-pathizes with the abolition Senator who offered the expulsion resolution.

Lexington Observer and Reporter. The inference of the Observer and Reporter is very just. The correspondent of the Commercial pays only half of what is "due to the cause of truth," though, as the Observer intimates, the payment of thus much is a significant acknowledgment of the whole. In order fully to discharge the debt, he should have said, that, whether we regard "the affair as en oratorical combat" or a personal assault or a public arraignment or any other sort of an issue, the "member from Massachusetts came off second best." Such is clearly the opinion of even the bulk of that Senator's own political friends. The "affair" has seriously damaged Senator Wilson without scathing his pure and chlvalrous opponent.

"Prisoner at the bar," said a Judge in Indiana to a culprit before passing senter "Providence has given you a good degree of health and strength, instead of which you go about the country stealing." We think Mr. Lincoln might address the same remark to the mejority of his official agents, without doing any injustice to their morals, however he might reflect apon his own humanities.

. Pre inl Correspondence of the Louisville Journal LETTER FROM FRANKFORT. R 100 No 40, Capital Hotel, Frankfort, January 20, 1861

The House Committee on Corporations have efore them a bill for the removal of the capal of the State to the city of Louisville. Me homas, of Marion, is the chairman of the mmittee, and its members, I learn, are enirely unan mous on the policy of the quesion. If our city is selicitous of capitolian i, n.ty, its Councils or citizens should in some namer signify what inducements they will ffer to the Legislature in the way of providog public buildings, though for that matter here is not a piece of State property here that sught not to be torn down and rebuilt, if Frankfort is to remain as the seat of governnent. A disposition has existed for some ears to nove the archives to some more cen-

ernor to raise five thousand troops for State tral place, and in consequence there have been defence. Mr. Benton again advocated his no appropriations for almost necessary repairs an endments, but addreed no new reaend therefore the removal could be made now sous in their support. Mr. Bolin, of Casey with less expenditure than at any future time. and Russell, followed in an able speech on the be accessible position of Louisville, both hy original till and in opposition to the amendand ard water, is a strong argument in its ments. Mr. Gano. of Scott, took the same avor, and the want of accommodations line of argument, though he approved the ere and high prices have created serious suggestion made, I think, by Mr. Ward, of s atisfaction. The Capital Hotel, spacious Harrison, that the counties furnishing troops as it is cannot contain the guests who ander this law should be credited for their restrive here and numbers are turned away spective numbers on any future draft. Mr. si'v unless they are fortunate enough to have friends who will share their rooms with them. to the amerements of Mr. Benton, on the The bouse is excellently kept by the present ground that there was no necessity for them, essees, but it is terribly out of repsir and the and their adoption would render the bill incity councils do not feel warranted in exoperative. If honor and lovalty demand is pending money on it, for it cannot make its he elequent Speaker exclaimed, the cost is apenses except during the sixty days of the nothing, and such objection to the bill is unin nuel sessions of the Legislature and does worthy of our State. This remark touched not therefore command a large rent. Such the heart of every auditor and clicited a burst men berg es desire the most commo dious rooms of applause. This extemporaneous speech was have to pay over three dollars and a half for one of Mr. Bell's bappiest efforts; his themes them each day, while their daily pay is but were full to his enkindled enthusiasm, and his four dollars. This does not show legislation word-painting was brilliant as he drew histo be profitable business, however honorable orie pictures of the glorious successes of the may be. With the capital at Louisville, Federal arms, and the complete prostration board at hotels or in private families could be and demoralization of the robels Mr Smith obtained on terms to suit the purses of mem f Graves, followed in a vigorous support of bers. It has been urged that Frankforf would the hill, and Mr. Hamilton, of Louisville, adbe ruined if the seat of government should be vocated the same course. He was interrupted taken frem it. I do not think so, but, on the by a message from the Senate, while paying contrary. I believe it would be the making of a compliment to the loyalty of Kentuckians, t se a thriving business town. The people as exhibited in General Rousseau and others. here have been so long accustomed to look and briefly closed his remarks. The previous to official positions for support, that they question was called, but the call was withlack energy to follow the ordinary avoca drawn in favor of Mr. Kinney, the eloquent tions of life, and want independence of curg member from Henderson, who closed cheracter. Take away the cause of this, the debate in an elegant outburst of patriotand vitality will be infused into the place, ism which must have swept away every doubt and it will become a manufacturing town and as to the policy of supporting the bill as it the centre of as thrifty a nonnlation as the originally came from the Senate. Under this State can produce. I am more apprehensive feeling of the House, the amendment of Mr. of the policy of the proposed change on ac-Shanklin was rejected, and also that of Mr. count of Louisville than that of Frankfort. A Benton, of Kenton, a division upon the latter colitical centre is generally corrupt, though having heen called upon the first propohere is less of demoralization here than in any cition that the troops should not be raised capital I ever visited, from imperial Washinguntil the full quota assigned to Kentucky ton to humble Dover, in the little State of Del. under the several calls by the President shall aware. The cvil results which are produced have been furnished, the vote was-yeas 91 here by the incubus of public office would be nays 4. The second division, that the Govmitigated and diffused amid a larger populaernor shall have first been advised by the tion, and I presume that Louisville now has President that a sufficient force of national very nearly 90,000 inhabitants, and hardly a troops cannot be employed for the defence of member of the Legislature fails to visit it this State, and the third, that the Governor from here once or twice during a session. shall he assured by the War Department that which shows that the general convenience the State shall be credited for the troops a would be benefited by the change. I presume raised the same as if they had been mustered the most tangible way for Louisville to meet into the Federal service, were, by unanimous this question would be through her councils esent, withdrawn by Mr. Benton. and I beg, therefore, to direct the attention of Ward, of Harrison, offered, by way of en-Mayor Kaye to the subject, that he may bring grossed rider, that if the troops shall be raised it before our city fathers in the mode be y draft, they shall be drawn from the differdeems most advisable. They may, perhaps, ent counties with a view to equality in numdecide that it would be impositie to make the bers upon the quotas due from each county t numercial metropolis of the State its politithe general government, which was adopted cal capital. But it may be necessary for Mr. Smith, of Grant, moved another rider, them to make some sacrifice to the public providing the means of paying the troops, good. The judges of the Court of Appeals, I but it was decided to be out of order, have no coubt, would rejoice at the removal as it was not germain to the matter and there is hardly a State officer who could of the original bill. The previous question not be made more comfortable in Louisville was again called, and sustained, and the Senate Real estate here might at first be iningionaly bill passed by the Honse-yeas 92, nays 3 affected by the change, but in a very few heing Mesers. Baker, of Boone, Fisher, years it would revive and become more valua-Carroll, and Garnett, of Trimble. The House lile than it is now regarded. We cannot do ben referred the Senate bills on its table to without a new capitol, for the present accommodations for the two branches of the Legislature are disgraceful to the State; the Executive office is small, inconvenient, and in a rickety condition; the Executive mansion is

provements for its public buildings.

The Senate Committee on Revised Statute

their hands in the United States five twenty

bonds, as the Legislature, which is the guar-

its financial credit. States, as well as indi-

viduals, must always entertain the most im-

tucky has, by the proposed legislation in re-

ference to the Federal five-twenties, shown

that she regards Uncle Sam as the very best

of bankers, despite the derangement of his

To-morrow being the day designated for

tion, and my readers must in the meantime

"possess themselves in patience." One

a character that neither candidate will with-

of both Houses; but another old Legislative

as an owl looks with his eyes shut, for Mr.

agreeing to go into the election to-morrow be

rescinded, which requiring the joint action of

both Houses, lies over one day under the

The morring hours of both Houses were

actively employed to-day in the passage of

private bills and reports from committees,

The predominating legislation still rules for

the benefit of sheriffs, giving them further

time to return delinquent lists, and relieving

them from the payment of interest. The con-

dition of the different gentlemen holding this

office varies so greatly that general laws cau-

not reach their cases, and the time of the

Legislature and the statute book are therefore

Mr. Varnon introduced a bill for the relief

of Breathitt county. It provides that the

taxes for the present year, except those be-

longing to the sinking fund and common

schools, to be collected from that county, shall

be donated for the rebuilding of the public

offices which have been burned by guerillas.

asge, and the county has had a hard time of it.

Located in the mountains on the Virginia

line, it has been subject to frequent raids, and

was at one time a kind of depot for the trans-

mission of rebel supplies through Pound Gap.

Its best men have been compelled to leave,

and the country is atterly desolated. The bill

The appropriation bill for the Western Lu-

natic Asylum was the special order of the

day. It provides \$78,693 for the reconstruc-

tion of the building and \$5,000 for furniture-

Varnor and Mr. Curtia advocated its pas-

greatly occupied by them.

was passed-82 to 10.

rulee, and places the matter in a state of un-

demestic affairs.

certainty.

sprrepriate committees and adjourned. During the day Col. Hawkins, on leave read a despatch stating that the \$15,000 loaned for the benefit of the 4th and 6th Kentucky esvalry would not be sufficient, and asking oned and terribly ont of repair, and 20,000. The House's concurrence in the Sen the Auditor's and Treasurer's building is an ate's amendment was thereupon reconsidered, excepte to every visitor. These things must and the Clerk requested to report a disagree be remedied before the present decade exment to the Senate. This was done, and the pirce, and therefore prindent forceight angamendment to appropriate \$20,000 out of the gests that the future location of the capitol military fund passed through the forms of legshould be definitely settled before the State lation in both Houses, and was sent to the commences to supply all the requisite im-Governor for approval.

Inspector-General Lindsey has answered th quiry of the Legislature as to the estimated have reported a bill making it lawful for t of arming, equipping, and maintaining guardians to invest the money of wards in n the field for one year a force of five thousand loops for State defence. The estimate is for tonds, taking them in the name of their wards ve regiments of mounted infantry, each one or ln their own names as guardians, as they ousand strong, as he thinks only such may deem best. In making such investment, recps, unencumbered with either infantry or a here practicable, the registered bonds shall ertillery, can be adequate for protection be surchased in preference to the coupon against guerrilla raids. Gen. Lindley ha liewed the plan of United States organiza dian of the Sinking Fund for the benefit of ion in preference to that prescribed by our the State, has given its more immediate cus-State law, thinking that hereafter the State todians the privilege of making this popular might be repaid by the General Government, investment, which is now at the rate of over and the claim would be more susceptible of seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars dinstment. His whole estimate is for mountper annum; the extension of that privilege to d troops, which are the most expensive arm ardians and wards is most proper, and inof the service, and should the Governor dedicates unswerving confidence in the stability ide to have the force of mixed troops, the cost of the government and its ability to preserve would be fully covered. He gives in detail all the items for one year's expenses with the following recapitulation: ilieit reliance upon the solvency of those with whem they deposit their moneys, and Ken-

wes, fquipments, forage, &c iou of Slores.

This gives a very correct estimate of the cost of war. Quartermaster Suddarth reports the election of United States Senator, the that the State has 3,318 serviceable smal friends of the various candidates have been arms, of various kinds, on hand, and 575 tusily engaged in canvassing, but I have not which can be made so in three months by the yet been able to hear of a reliable count to employes of the State. There is also due to test their relative strength. In my next letbe State under contract 4,000 stand of arms ier I shall announce the result of the electo be delivered during next March, so that the proposed force can be fully armed without further expense. Camp equipage and ammushrewd guesser tells me there will be no elecnition will be required, as the supply on hand tion, as the triangular contest will be of such is very small. The Inspector-General suggests that an arrangement might be effected, draw, while neither can command a majority if not to obtain clothing and supplies of all kinds from the Federal Government free of manager says there will be a choice effected charge, certainly at the rates that the same on the third ballot. I therefore feel as wise cost it, and if so, the estimate will be very Lowry has just moved that the resolution

materially decreased. I wish to inform all carping sympathize: wi'b secession that Judge Marshall, General Whitaker, and Representative Allen fiddled last night in the ladies' parlor, while the fire of patriotism were hurning in their hearts, as they corruscated in Rome during the days of the elder Brntus. The laties too were present, locking as lovely as ever, while the hop was plivened by the attendance of many new isitors to the Capital, Colonels Mundy and

Baldwin among the number. J. S. W. NEW YORK, Jan. 17. The steamer America, from New York Oc-ber 30, arrived at Panama, January 1 sober 30, arrived at Pansums, January 1. She brought news from Valparsiso that the Cathedral in Santiago, Chili, caught fire on the 14th ultimo, from explosion of a gas pips, when densely crowded with people. The coors were soon closed by the press of people. The interior of the building was decorated with light, inflammable organization which with light, inflammable ornaments, which sused the flames to spread rapidly, of, of wood, soon fell, burying the mass of

eings under it.

Some 1 950 dead bodies, mostly ladies and bildren, had been recovered from the ruins. The South American mail steamer reached anoma on the 5th with \$918,000 in treasure or England, and brought confirmation of the bove, stating the number killed at over 2,000 he church contained 20,000 lights, from some which fire was communicated to the drapof the gigantic image of the Virgin and pasteboard devices. In an instant a shee if figure rushed along the festoon of lights to erecf, and directly spread to all parts of the uilding. The people rushed to the principal poor, and it was soon blocked. Most of the nen escaped by the sacristy and side doors But a lew minutes elapsed ere the lights, su But a tew minutes empred etc the ligue, and pended so plentifully from the roof, poured a rain of liquid fire on the people below, and in fifteen minutes over 2,000 persons, mostly feFRIDAY, JAKUARY 22 1864.

the same to be paid in quarterly instalments,

commencing April 1st. The appropriation

receive? but two regalive votes, and I am

happy to find that the Legislature has found

he true economy of prompt appropriations.

" Len this Asylum was burned out, the State

should have decided not to rebuild or to build

prempily, but it gave a small sum to com-

mence the reconstruction, and since that time

materials of all kinds required in building

have advanced from fifty to one hundred per

cent, so that now more money must be paid

Kentucky was finally passed in the House as

emended by the Senate, to make the \$15,000

ayable to Major Allen, Chief Paymaster,

The House then proceeded to the interrupted

consideration of the bill to authorize the Gov-

showed very forcibly the objections

than was originally estimated.

lt will to seen from the letter of our Frankfort correspondent that the Senatorial election was staved off yesterday by the factiers conduct of the minority in the Senate. Our correspondent expresses the opicthis couduet will be rerewed to-day. We hope not. conduct is not in the line of the traditions of the upper bouse. Diguity and fairness and wisdem have so long and uniformly characterized the proceedings of the senatorial body The bill for the relief of the 4th and 6th that "Lock to the Senatel" has become a proverb in free governments. We trust it has not been reserved to the Senate of Kentucky

to bring this noble proverb into disrepute. On the first page of to-day's Journal we publish such letters from General McClellan's Report as suffice to indicate the grand plan of operations which he conceived at the outset, and which he would have executed, if the intrigues and clamors of the radical politieians had not struck down his band. "The lan indicated in the above letters," says Gen-McClellan in the Report, 'comprehended in its scope the operations of all the armies of the Union-the Army of the Potomac as well. It was my intention, for ressons easy to be seen, that its various parts should be carried out simultaneously, or nearly so, and in cooperation along the whole line. If this plan was wise, and events have failed to prove that it was not, then it was unnecessary to defead any delay which would have enabled the Almy of the Potomae to perform its share in the execution of the whole work." We will add nothing at present to this modest reflection, except the single remark that it seems to us impossible for any man of candor and discertment to read these letters, and at the same contemplate the treatment General McClellan received at the hands of the party in power, without feeling that he towered morally and intellectually so high above the tallest spirits of the party as to reduce them to pygmies in their own estimation. Certainly they will show like pygmies beside him in the estimation of an impartial posterity.

The New York Tribune says: 'Gov Andrew has given his Message a special historical value, by collecting and presenting in detail an account of the contributions of soldiers by Massachusetts to the national ser-"special historical value" which Governor Audrew has not given his message. And we ant to deserve a passing notice. The thingl omitted is historical.

Sometime in May, 1862, the Adjutant Genera of the United States telegraphed from Washington to Governor Andrew, requesting to know how soon the Governor could raise and organize three or four regiments of volunteers. and have them ready to be forwarded, armed and equipped, to the seat of war. To this reuest Governor Andrew returned a hesitating and complaining answer to the Secretary of War, saying, that, if the people of Massachnsetts felt that in going South to fight they "must never fire at the enemy's magazine," they would "feel the draft" was "heavy ou their patrictism," adding this memorable overture: "Bnt if the President will sustain General Hunter, and recognize all men, even black men, as legally capable of that loyalty the blacks are waiting to manifest, and let them fight with God and human nature on their side, the roads would swarm, if need be, with multitudes whom New England would pour out to obey your call." This was certainly a very remarkable pledge. The President was assured by Governor Andrew, that, although he could no answer for the response of the people of Massachusetts to the call for volunteers under the policy of the Coustitution, if the policy of abolition should be proclaimed, the proclamation would act upon the Massachusetts people like the fairy drum every tap upon which conjured up a company

armed men, and the swarming multitudes

would pour forth to obey the call like the

children of Hamelin under the magic notes of

ance, whether the term be taken in its prima-

ry or quartary meaning, mounted into the

he Pied Piper. Governor Andrew's assnr-

egions of poetry Confiding in this assnrance, and in other ascurances like this, the President four months later proclaimed the policy of abolition; issung about the same time a call for 300,000 man o serve for nine months, with the understandthat recourse would be had to a draft in such States as should fail to furnish their quotas by volunteering. What was the reonse of Massachusetts to this call, thus cacked by the terrors of the draft? Did she red em the pledge of Governor Andrew? Del her roads swarm with the multitudes whom she poured ont to obey the cail? Did the proclamation, like the music of the fairy drum. corjure up armed men, who ran to the battle-field as if led by the notes of the Pied Piper of Hamelin? No. Massachnetts displayed nothing of this magical alacrity. In the contrary, she tamely submitted to the hisft, with a result which Governor Andrew bus states in his message: "The whole number drawn was 32,079, of which 22,343 obtained exemption. Ut this number 3,044 have 'ailed to report. Of the number drafted, 6,-690 were held to service. Of these 743 cendered themselves for duty personally; ,325 are represented by substitutes; 3,622 paid the sum required by law, in commutation." Massachnsetts, according to Gov. Andrew himself, not only submitted to a draft under the trumpet tones of the proclamation, but, out of 32,079 of her people who were drafted, all except 743 slipped through the fingers of the law, and, instead of swarming on the road to the seat of war, are reposing quietly at home. The only magic her action berayed was the magic of the almighty ollar. Not only this, but Gov. Andrew in

his message absolutely petitions that Massa-

chusetts may be allowed to furnish her quota of volunteers under the present call from the slaves of the South. The sum of all this ie, that, with respect to he military enthusiasm of the people, the policy of abolition has been a most egregious failure even in Massachusetts, the State which clamored loudest for it, and which well so far as to give very significant intimaions that it might be counted out of the war f the policy were not adopted. This is a fact net merely of "special historical value," but of special practical value. It is a fact pregnant with salutary instruction to the surborities and loyal people of the Union. Yet Governor Andrew in preparing his message evidently made it his particular study to exclude this fact and verything which might serve to esablish or suggest it. He tried vigorously to shut and lock and har his message against this fact. Notwithstanding, he was but partly successful. And in here bringing together the part which he managed to xclude and the part that lurks in the message in defiance of his management, we desire simply to present the fact in its integrity, not to reflect upon the conduct of Massachusetts We have no reflections to cast upon the miliary conduct of Massachusetts. We are willing to admit, that, in a military point of view, Massachusetts has done as well as she ould; nay, we are willing to admit that she has done well, and, if "the vigor and success of the war have not quite come up to the ofty and sounding manifesto," the exhibition is owing not so much to her people as to their visionary and fanatical leaders. How long, O Men of Massachusetts, will you suffer your patience to be abused by such leaders?

The radicals talk of the proclamation of emancipation as if it were written with a quill from the wing of the angel Gabriel. The proclamation seems to be to the radicals what the Koran is to the Mahometans.

The wholesale conscription law is creating creat consternation and excitement in the action portion of the State, where prepara-NEWBERN, N. C., Jan. 18. are held at which the Southern Confedera is openly repudiated, and favor a return to the

Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal. LETTER FROM FRANKFORT.

CAPITAL HOTEL, ROOM No. 40, } FRANKFORT JAD. 21, 1 84. The House Committee on Military Affairs through Mr. Aifred Allen, have reported a bill to establish a War Claim Commission to perpetuate evilence in regard to claims arising out of the perding war against the State. The Commission will publish in newspapers and iphlets such regulations and forms as may be necessary to facilitate the preparation of all evidence of claims, such rules, regulations, and forms to be subject to the approval of the Governor. Before a claimant takes a deposinich or afidatit in support of his claims he must give written notice to the County Attorney of the time and place, and the Attorney must attend and cross-examine the witnesses and shall receive for such service two dollars and a half, to be taxed as part of the cost and paid by the claimant. Such depositions may be taken by all persons authorized by existing laws, who shall be governed by the provisions of the civil code; and, before they commence. they shall, hesides swearing the witnesses, re quire the Attorney to take an oath faithfully to discharge his duty under the act. A witness violating his oath shall be deemed gullty of perjury, and the Attorney who wilfully and corruptly fails to discharge his duty shall be deemed guilty of felony, and subject to confinement in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding five vears. All evidence thus taken shall be trausmitted to the War Claim Commission at Frankfort, who shall cause it, if in conformity with forms established, to be carefully preserved until the next meeting of the Legislature. The Commission may require further testimony whenever evidence is defective, and no evidence of claim should he filed away unless the claim is supported by two witnesses, whose credibility is certified by the clerk of the county court where the evidence has been taken. Any clerk who gives a false certificate as to such credibility shall be guilty of mirdemeanor and subject to \$1,000 fine The compensation of the members of the Commission shall be regulated by the Governor, and also of a clerk to he appointed by them. They shall transmit to the next Legislature an abstract of the evidence in regard each claim, and keep a record of their proceedings, always subject to the inspection of the Governor, who This is true. There is, however, a may dissolve the commission when in his opinion all evidence has been taken which will probably be asserted against the State look upon the omission as sufficiently import- The General Assembly disclaims the intention to commit the State by this act to the payment of any claim asserted and established under it, the simple purpose heing to give claimants an opportunity of perpetuating evi-

> ment is left to the decision of future legisla-A bill from the Senate Committee on Revised Statutes has been introduced by Senator Fisk, making radical changes in the fees of clerks of Circuit and County Courts. I am net prepared generally to discuss the provisions of this hill, but it seems necessary to aid to the fixed income of our State officers, and none are more deserving than the class of publie servants referred to in this bill. . It provides for nearly one hundred changes of fees, and the debtor interest of the State Is largely interested ln it. About half of the old fees are retained, and some of these do not appear to have been suggested by experience. For instance, the fee for each order of attachment left at 25 cents, as before, when it is the most troublesome service upon which a clerk can be engaged. The same objection applies to be fee on a subtonna duces tecum. These foce should be advanced. The office expenses of clerks have greatly increased. The article of black paper, which they have heretofare furnished gratuitcusly to the bar, has become an important item in the aggregate of expenses, which should be provided for by law. The legal paper on which some forms of summons atta bments are printed has advanced in price more than one hundred per cent. These and other considerations render it inst that the Legislature should judiclonsly revise the entire system of clerk's fees.

> dence in reference to their claims, while pay-

At moon, in the House, Mr. Alfred Allen moved a call of the rol!, when ninety-three members were present, the absentees being Messers. Campbell, of Nicholas, Hamilton, of Louisville, Larkins, of Trigg, Miller, of Ohio. Waller, of Marshall, and Whitten, of Floyd. Messis. Campbell and Miller are absent on leave, and Messrs. Larkins, Linley, and Whitten have not returned since the recess. Messrs. Bell, Guthrie, Burnam, W. O Butler, and J.

T. Buckner were placed in nomination. In the Senate, a motion made at noon to appoint a committee to inform the House that the body was ready to proceed to the election of a United States Senator, was carried, 17 to 15, and Senators Goodine and Cleveland appointed. A motion was then mais to adourn, but defeated, 19 to 13. Senator Fisk neved a call of the Senate, but the motion was laid on the table, 22 to 10. Senator Whitaker moved to reconsider the vote by which the motion was laid on the able. Senator Bush moved an adjournment, which Lieutenant-Governor Jacob ruled out of order. Senator Bruner male the point of order that nothing was in order but the nomination of candidates for United States Senator under the joint resolution for a joint onvention. Senator Goodloe argued that while in joint session no adjournment could he made until the business of the joint session was completed. It is hardly worth while to minutely describe the parliamentary "filibustering" which was entered upon by the minority to defer the election. Motions to adjourn, points of order, the calling of yeas and nays, and the accumulation of motion upon motion, "Pelion upon Ossa," until the residing officer had an Atlas weight upon bis shoulders. Senator Goodloe made an appeal, to determine the opinion of the Senate. rom the decision of the Chair, that a motion to adjourn was in order, on the ground that such motion could not be entertained during a joint session of the Legislature, as it defeats the object of the session. Senator Whitaker moved to postpone the subject until next Monday, and Senator Prall moved the previous question. Senator Fisk wanted to know if the subject should be postponed, how the Senators could get out of the chamber, as pending the appeal on the question of adjournment no motion to adjourn could be entertained. The Senator accomplished his object of talking out the session, for at half-past one the Presi dent adjourned the Senate under a standing rule. The election will be the first thing in order to morrow, and we may expect a repetition of the tactics. The House adjourned soon after the Sepate had done so. The Democrat has been imposed upon by

the writer of the Logan county letter which it published on Wednesday morning, insinuating that Mr. George H. Hall had misstated his loss by guerillas. The readers of the Journal will remember the full reports of that transaction which were published some time about Christmas, and Dr. Bailley, the intelligent representative here from Logan, has refreshed my memory upon the subject. The band of outlaws visited the house of James W. Price before they went to Hall's, and afterwards to Burd Price's, taking his last horse and shooting a negro, who has since died of his wounds. Nat Penick was robbed on the same night, and Edward Coffman lost all his horses. The hand was repulsed at Porter's house, the inmates having made a spirited resistance. The firing at Hall's was heard by all the neighbors. The writer in the Democrat would make us believe that Logan was a very loyal and quiet county, when it has been shown to the Legislature that the Sherlff cannot collect the revenue in its southern end, and on that account asks an extension of time to make his return. The writer also undervalues the property of Mr. Hall. Two years since be offered it for sale for \$4,500, but this did not include his household furniture and stock Mr. Hall is a carpeater, and some of his land is poor, while the farm is not an extensive one. Colonel Cicero Maxwell, commanding

at Bowling Green, ordered the assessment into a free State,

upon the property of rebel sympathizers to imburse all the losses I have enumerated, ed two negroes are included, who were carried away; and Hall's house was burned and ,

he himself wounded The object of the writer of the letter cannot mistaken, and, when he invokes the invesigation of the Legislature, he is asking an execsition which would be most damaging, and fully show up his hypocritical assault upon Mr. Hall and the military authorities. on the same night the houses of several approved loyal men were attacked, robbed, or burned, their horses and slaves stolen, while disloyalty was as efficacious in the protection of property as the Passover blood on the lintels of the people of Israel. Not a robel sympathizer's house was tonched, nor a cent in value of his property taken. The thieving vsgabonds knew their friends, and now those friends complain because they will be made to pay the penalty of being accessory to murder. areon, and rubbery. They claim that they have taken the oath of allegiance, when it is patent that mental reservations are made is such eases, under which they laugh at perjury, and use the oath to clouk their complicity with guerillas, to give them information, to act as their spice, and to supply them with food. When the aiders and abettors of gnerillas find that they must pay all losses, they will not be so joyful at raids or so anxious to have their Union neighbors plandered. Buster, representing the district composed o

The botel was startled this morning by the announcement of the death of Senator M. P. Pulaski, Wayne, and Clinton. He had been nawell for some time, and last night he feared that he was about to have a fit, and d. spatched gentleman after a physician. Upou their eturn, they found him dead; he had fallen is such a manner that his clothing ignited from a candle, and the flames were communicated o the tedding, burning his body terrib'y. It is the opinion of those who saw him that the death-stroke was instantaneous, and that the poor gentleman did not suffer any agony from the burning.

We take the subjoined letters from eneral McClellan's Report: General McClellan, on the 4th of Angust, 861, addressed to the President the following nemorandum, prepared at his request: MEMORANDUM.

The object of the present war differs from those in which nations are usually engaged mainly in this: That the purpose of ordinary war is to conquer a peace, and make a treaty on advantageous terms. In this contest, i has become necessary to crush a population afficiently unpresent intelligent and content of the conte fliciently numerous, intelligent, and warlike constitute a nation. We have not only to defeat their armed and organized forces in the field, but to display such an overwhelming strength as will convince all our antagonists, especially those of the governing aristocratic class, of the utter impossibility of resistance, Our late reverses make this course imperative. al we been successful in the recent batt Manaesas) it is possible that we might have been spared the labor and expense of a great ffort; now we have no other alternative. Their success will anable the political leaders of the rehels to convince the mass of their cople that we are inferior to them in force and courage, and to command all their resources. The courtes with a class; now is with a people; our military success can alone restore the former issue.

By thoroughly defeating their armies, tak-

ng their strong places and pursuing a rigidly rotective policy as to private property and mermed persons, and a lenient course as to nivate soldiers, we may well hope for a persent restoration of a peaceful Union.

But, in the first instance, the authority of

Government must be supported by overwhelming physical force On foreign relations and financial credit islo imperatively demand that the military action of the Government should be prompt

The tebels have chosen Virginia as their hatile-field, and it seems proper for u make the first great struggle there. while thus directing our main efforts, thus directing our main efforts, ary to diminish the resistance flered us by movements on other points, both y land and water.

Vilhout entering at present into datails, I would advise that a strong movement be made on the Mississippi, and that the rebels be driven out of Missouri.

As soon as it becomes perfectly clear that Kentucky is cordially united with us, I would advise. ise a movement through that State into tern Tennessee, for the purposs of assist-the Union men of that region, and of

ing the railroads leading from Memohis to The possession of those roads by us, la conction with the movement on the Mississippi, ould go far toward determ tion of Virginia by the rebels. In the mean time all the passes into Western Virginia from the east should be securely guarded, but I would advise to movement from that quarter oward Richmond, unless the pol ion of Kentucky renders it impossible or in-xpedient for us to make the movement upon Eastern Tennessee through that State. Every effort should, however, be made to organize,

equip, and arm as many troops as possible in Western Virginia, in order to render the Ohio and Indiana regiments available for other op-At es early a day as practicable it would be

well to protect and reopen the Baltimore and blio Railroad. Baltimore and Fortress Monroe should be cupied by garrisons sufficient to retain the occupied by garrisors summent to retain them in our possession. The importance of Harper's Ferry and the line of the Potomac in the direction of Leesburg will be very materially diminished as soon as our force in this vicinity becomes organized, strong, and efficiently because no capable General will cross the river

cause no capable General will cross the river north of this city, when we have a strong at my here ready to cut off his retreat.

To revert to the West, it is probable that no very large additions to the troops now in Misscuri will be necessary to seemre that State.

1 presume that the force required for the movement down the Mississippi will be determined by its commander and the President.

If Kentucky assumes the right position not mined by its commander and the resident, 1f Kentucky assumes the right position, not recrethen 20,000 will be needed, together with those that can be raised in that State and Eastern Tennessee, to secure the latter region and its railroads, as well as ultimately to occupy Nashville.

The Western Virginia troops, with not

Western Virginia troops, with no more than 5,000 to 10,000 from Oblo and Indiana, should, under proper management, suffice for its protection. When we have organized our main army here, 10,000 men ought to be enough to protect the Baltimore and Obio Railroad, and the Potomac; 5,000 will garrison Baltimore, 3,000 Fourses Monte, and not more than 20,000 will be presented. roe, and not more than 20,000 will be sary, at the utmost, for the defence of Wash

For the main army of operations, I urge ne following composition:

Total.....273 000 44 The force must be supplied with the neces-The force must be supplied with the necessary englineer and pontoon trains, and with transportation for everything save tents. Its general line of operations should be so directed that water transportation can be availed of from point to point, by means of the ocean and the rivers emptying into it. An essential feature of the plan of operations will be the analysis of the present of a strong payal large to preemployment of a strong naval force, to pro-ect the movement of a fleet of transports, intended to convey a considerable body of troops from point to point of the enemy's sea-coss, thus either creating diversions, and renring it necessary for them to detach largely om their main body in order to protect st of their cities as may be threatened, or else landing and forming establishments on their costs at any favorable places that opportunity might offer. This naval force should also cooperate with the main army in its efforts to solve the important seaboard towns of the

It cannot be ignored that the construction f railroads has introduced a new and very important element into war, by the great fa-lities thus given for concentrating at paru'ar positions large masses of troops fro mote sections, and by erecting new strategic oints and lines of operations. It is intended to overcome this difficulty by

the partial operations suggested, and such others as the particular case may require. We must endeavor to seize places on the railways in the near of the enemy's points of concentration, and we must threaten their seaboard in order that each State may be forced the necessity of its own defence to dimin its contingent to the Confederate army The proposed movement down the Mississippi will produce important results in this connection. That advance, and the progress of the main army in the East, will materially assist each other, by diminishing the resistnce to be encountered by each.

The tendency of the Mississippi movement ance to be encount

upon all questions connected with cotton is to well understood by the President and Cab-inet to need any illustration from me. There is another independent movement at has often been suggested, and which has that has often been suggested, and which has always recommended itself to my judgment. I refer to a movement from Karsaa and Nebraika, through the Indian Territory, upon Red River and Western Texas, for the purpose of protecting and developing the latent Union and free State sentiment well known to prodominate in Western Texas, and which, like a similar sentiment in Western Virginia, will, if protected, ultimately organize that section into a free State.

How far it will be possible to support this How fer it win advance through New Avenuer by an advance through New Office California, is a master which I have office all ex mined to be able to express

If at all practicable, it is eminently desira-

menting the bond of nnion between them and the General Sovernment If it is not departing too far from my province, I will venture to engrest the policy on ultimate alliance and cordial understanding with Mexico; their sympathies and interestant of the state of the sympathic and interestant of the sympathic are with us, their antipathies exclusively gainst our enemies and their institutions bink it would not be difficult to obtain to est during the present confest, the road from busynas to New Mexico. This concession uld very materially reduce the obstacles of column moving from the Pacific. A sign ar permission to use their territory for he passage of troops between and he Rio Grand would enable us to hrow a clumn of troops by a good road from Tampico, or some of the small harbors north of it, upon and seross the Rio Grande without risk searcely firing a shot.

To what extent, if any, it would be desira-e to take into service and employ Mexican ldiers is a question entirely political, on both I do not venture to offer an opinion. The force I have recommended is large; the ree might accomplish the object in view nders and it to be the purpose of this it ion to re-estab ish the power of its go ment, and restore peace to its citizens in the

chartest persible time.

The question to be decided is simply this:
Shall we crush the rebellion at one plow, tershall we crush the rebellion at one blow, ter-minate the war in one campaign, or shall we leave it as a legacy to our descendants? When the extent of the possible lines of terrations is considered, the force asked for for the main sumy under my command can-not be regarded as unduly incre. Every mile not be regarded as unduly large. Every miles we advance carries us further nom our base of operations, and renders detachments nocestary to cover our communication; while the enersy will be constantly concentrating as hencery will be constantly to drive the enemy out of Virginia and occupy Richmond, but to occupy Charleston, Savannah, Montgomery, Pensacola, Mobile, and New Orleans—in other words, to move into the heart of the enemy's country, and crush the rebelilon in its

my's country, and crush the rebellion in its ery heart. By seizing and repairing the railroads as we advance, the difficulties of tracsportation will be materially diminished. It is, perhaps, un-incressary to state that in addition to the forces ramed in this memorandum, strong reserves should be formed, ready to supply any losies

that may occur. that may occur-In conclusion, I would submit that the exi-gencies of the Treasury may be lessened by making only partial payments to our troops when in the enemy's constry, and by giving the obligations of the United States for such upplies as may there be obtained GEO. B. McCLELLAN. (Signed)

The following letter was addressed to the secretary of war in the latter part of October.

To the Hon. Simon Cameron, Sec. of War: Sig: Is conformity with a personal noder-standing with the President yesterday, I have the honor to submit the following statement of the condition of the army under my com-mand, and the measures required for the presivation of the Government and the suppres

It will be remembered that in a memorial I bad the honor to address to the President, soon after my arrival in Washington, and in my communication addressed to Lieut. General cott, prder date of 8th of August, in ter to the President, authorizing him, at his request, to withdraw the letter written by me to Gen. Scott; and in my letter of the 3th of September, answering your note of inquiry of that date, my views, on the same subject are frankly and fully expressed.

In these several communications I have thated the force I regarded as necessary to en-the this army to advance with a reasonable estainty of success, at the same time leaving he capital and the line of the Potomac suffinily guarded not only to sceure the re of the main army in the event of disaster, but to render it ou! of the enemy's power to at-tempts diversion in Maryland.

So much time has passed and the winter in approaching so rapidly, that but two courses are left to the Government, viz: either to go noto winter quarters, or to assume the offensive ith forces greatly inferior in numbers to the rmy I regarded as des rable and necessary, t political considerations render the first se neadvisable, the second alo ble I regret that it has not been deem alexdient, or perhaps, possible, to concentrate the rees of the nation in this vicinity (remainng on the defensive elsewhere)-kee tion and efforts of the Government fixed upon this as the vital point, where the issue of the great contest is to be decided, it may still be that by introducing unity of action and design among the various armies of the land, by determining the courses to eral plan, transferring, from the other sies, the superfluous strength not required his main army, whose destiny it is to decide prospect of success, before e winter is fairly npon us.

The nation feels, and I share that feeling,

hat the A:my of the Potomac holds the fate fibe country in its hards.

The stake is so vast, the issue so momenus, and the effect of the next battle will be important throughout the future, as well as the present, that I continue to urge, as I have ever done since I entered upon the command of this army, upon the Government, to devote the energies and its available resources toward increasing the numbers and efficiency of the a:my on which its salvation depends.

A statement, carefully prepared by the Chief of Engineers and Artillery of this army, gives as the necessary garrison of this city and its fortifications 33,795 men, say 35,000. The present garrison of Baltimore and its derendencies is about 10,000. I have sent the Chief of my staff to make a careful examination into the condition of these troops, and to their the information. ain the information requisite to enable me declde whether this number can be dimi shed or the reverse. At least 5,000

ished or the reverse. At least 5,000 men will be required to watch the river hence to Harper's Ferry and its vicinity; probably 8,000 to guard the Lower Potomac.

A you are aware, all the information we have from spies, prisoners, &c., agrees in showing that the enemy have a force on the Potomac not less than 150,000 strong, well will an and conjunction and conjunctions. commander not less than 150,000 strong, well illed and equipped, ably commanded and oncely interacted. It is plain, therefore, at to secure success, or to render it reasonary certain, the active army should not numites than 150,000 efficient tensors. er less than 150,000 efficient troops, with 400 uns, unless some material change occurs in

force in front of us.

The requisite force for an advance movent by the Army of the Potomac may be

bus estimated: Total effective force required.... Or an aggregate, present and absent, of about 240,000 men, should the losses by sickness, &c., not rise to a higher percentage than at pres-

Having stated what I regard as the requisite Having stated what I regard as the requisite force to enable this army to advance, I now proceed to give the actual strength of the Army of the Potomac.

The aggregate strength of the Army of the Potomac, by the official report on the menning of the 27th instant, was 188,318 officers and ware. This in and men of all grades and arms. This in-cludes the troops at Baltimore and Annapolis, on the Upper and Lower Potomac, the sick, absent, &c.

absent, &c.

The force present for duty was 147,695. Of this nnmber, 4,268 cavalry were completely unarmed, 3,163 cavalry only partially armed, 5,979 infantry unequipped, making 13,410 andit for the field (irrespective of these not yet anticically drilled), and reducing the effective torce to 134,285, and the number disposable for an advance to 76,285. The Infantry regiments are, to a considerable extent armed ments are, to a considerable extent are with unserviceable weapons Quite a large number of good arms, which had been in-tended for this army, were ordered elsewhere, leaving the Army of the Potomac insufficient-ly and, in many cases, badly armed.

On the 30-h of September there were with this army 228 field guns ready for the field, so far as arms and equipments are concerned; some of the hatteries are still quite raw, and unfit to go into action. I have intelligence that eight New York hatteries are en route that eight New York hatteries are en route hither; two others are ready for the field. I will still (it the New York batteries have six guns each) be 112 guns short of the number equired tor the active column, saving not garrisons and corps on the Potomac, which I have thus hriefly stated our present condi-n and wants; it remains to space our on and wants; it remains to suggest the reans of supplying the deficiencies:

1. That all the cavalry and infantry arms, s fast as procured, whether manufactured in this country or purchased abroad, be sent to this army, until it is fully prepared for the

2. That the two companies of the 4th artil-2. That the two companies of the 4th artillery, now understood to be en route from Fort Randell to Fortress Monroe, be ordered to this army, to be mounted at once; also, that the companies of the 3d artillery, en route from California, be sent here. Had not the order for Smead's hattery to come here from Harrisburg, to-replace the battery I gave Gen. Sherman, been so often countermanded, I would assin set for it again ask for it.

3. That a more effective regulation may be

made authorizing the transfer of men from the volunteers to the regular batteries, infantry and cavalry, that we may make the best the invaluable regular "skeletons." have no official information as to the United States forces elsewhere, but from the best information I can obtain from the War Department, and other sources. I em led to believe that the United States troops are,

Western Virginia, about.

.11,000 161.099 Besides this, I am informed that more than

Besides this, I am informed that more than 100,000 are in progress of organization in other Northern and Western States. I would, therefore, recommend that, not interfering with Kestern Virginia and Missouri, a smiticent force for defensive purposes, and that the snipplus troops he sent to the Army of the Potomac, to enable it to assume the off-maire; that the same course be nursual in present to the same course be pursued in respect to

Fortress Monree, and that no further outside expeditions be attempted until we have fought the great battle in front of us.

5 That every nerve be strained to have a the errolment organization and armament of new batteries and regiments of infantry.

6. That all the battalions now raised for new regiments of regular infantry be at once or cared to this army, and that the old Infantry and cavalry, en route from California, be ordered to this army immediately on their ardival in New York.

I have thus indicated, in a general manner, the objects to be eccomplished, and the means by which we may gain our ends.

A vigorous employment of these means will,

A vigorous employment of these means will, in my opinion, enable the Army of the Potograe to assume, successfully, the season, the Grantwo operations, which, ever since entering upon the command, it has been my anx ous desire and diligent effort to prepare for and osecute.

The advance should not be postponed be-

yout the 25th of November, if positible to avoid it. Unity in councils, the namost vigor and energy in action are indispensable. The ertire military field should be grasped as a whole, and not in detached parts.

whole, and not in detached parts.

The great object to be accomplished, the crushing defeat of the rebel army (now) at Manassas, should never for one instint be lost sight of, but all the intellect and means and men of the Gowennent poured upon that point. The loyal States possess ample force to effect all this and more. The rebels have displayed energy, unanimity, and wisdom worthy of the most despeate days of the French Revolution. Should we do less?

The unity of this nation, the preservation of our frastitutions, are so dear to me, that I have willingly sacrificed my private happiness with the single object of doing my duty to my country. When the task is accomplished, I shall be glad to return to the observing from which events have drawn me. Whatever the determination of the Government may be, I will do the best I can with the Army of the Potomac, and will share its fate, whatever may be the task imposed upon me.

pered upon me.

Permit me to add that on this occasion, as beretofore, it has been my aim neither to exaggerate nor under-rate the power of the enemy, nor fail to express clearly the means here this increase. by which, in my judgment, that power may be broken. Urging the energy of preparation and action which has ever been my choice, but with the fixed purpose by no act of mine to expose the Government to hazard by pro-

mre movements, and requesting that the munication may be laid before the Pre Pent, I have the honor to be, very respectfuy, your obedient servant,
G. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General.

INSTRUCTIONS TO GENERAL RURNSIDE HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1862. adier General A. E. Burnside, Commanding Expedition:

or Expedition:
GENERAL: In accordance with verbal instructions, heretofore given you, you will, after unusing with Ftag Officer Goldsborough, at Fortress Monroe, proceed, under his convoy, to Hatteras Inlet, where you will, in connection with him, take the most prompt measures for crossing the fleet over the Bulk-brad into the waters of the Sund. Under the accompanying General Order, constitutions e accompanying General Order, constituting e Department of North Carolina, you will the Department of North Carolina, you will assume command of the garrison at Hatteras inlet, sud make each dispositions in regard to that place as your ulterior operations may rader necessary, always being careful to provide for the safety of that very important tration in any contingency. Your first point of attack will be Roanoke Island and its depandencies. It is required that the endencies. It is presumed that the navy can educe the batteries in the marshes, and cover te latding of your troops on the main island, y which, in connection with a rapid movey which, in connection with a rapid move-nent of the gunboats to the northern extrem-ty, as soon as the marsh battery is reduced may be hoped to capture the entire garrison f the place. Having occupied the island and as dependencies, you will at once proceed to be erection of the batteries and defences necressery to hold the resition with a small force. Should the Flag Officer require any assistance in seizing or holding the debouches of the canal from Norfolk, you will please afford it to him.

pleted your arrangements in regard to Rosn-cke Island and the waters north of it, you will please at once make a descent on New-bern, having gained possession of which and the railroad passing through it, you will at once throw a sofficient force near Beaufort, and take the steps necessary to reduce Fort Macon and open that port. When you seize Newbers, you will endeavor to selze the rail-road as far west as Goldsboro, should circumstances favor such a movement. The ten of the people, the rebel force at hand, &c., will go far toward determining the question as to how far West the railroad can be safely occupied and held. Should circumstances render it desirable to seeze and hold Raleigh, the main north and south line of rairroad passing through Goldsboro should be so effec-tually destroyed, for considerable distances north and south of that point, as to render it

impossible for the rebels to use it to your dis-advantage. A great point would be gained, in any event, by the effectual destruction of t e Wilming on and Weidon Railroad. I would advise great caution in moving so far into the interior as upon Raleigh. Having accomplished the objects mentioned, the next point of Interest would probably be Wilming-

point of interest would probably be Wilmington, the reduction of which may require that additional means shall be sforded you.

I would urge great cantion in regard to proclamations. In no case would I go beyond a moderate joint proclamation with the naval commander, which should say as little as pessible about politics, or the negro; merely state that the true issue for which we are fighting is the preservation of the Union, and upholding the laws of the General Government, and stating that all who conduct themselves preperly will, as far as possible, be protected in their persons and property. You will please report your operations as often as an opportunity offers itself.

With my best wishes for your success. I am, &c., GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General Commanding-in-Chief.

Major-Ceneral Commanding-in-Chief.

LATTER OF INSTRUCTION TO GEN. HALLECY. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11, 1861. Major-General H. W. Halleck, U. S. A., Commanding Department of Missouri:

Commanding Department of Missouri:

GENERAL: In assigning you to the command of the Department of Missouri, it is probably nunecessary for me to state that I have infrusted to you a duty which requires the utmost tact and decision.

You have not merely the ordinary decision of a military commander to perform, but the far mere difficult task of reducing choos to order, of changing, probably, the majority of the personnel of the staff of the department, and of reducing to a point of economy consistent with the interests and necessities of the State, a system of reckiess expenditure and traud perhaps unheard of before in the history of the world. of the world.

You will find in your department many general and staff officers holding illegal com-

general and staff officers holding illegal com-missions and appointments not recognized or approved by the President or Secretary of War. You will please at once inform these gentlemen of the nullity of their appointment, and see that no pay or allowances are immed to them until such time as commissions may be authorized by the President or Secretary of War.

If any of them give the slightest trouble,

you will at once arrest them and send them under guard out of the limits of your department, intorming them that if they return they will be placed in close confinement. You will please examine ainto the legality of the organization of the troops serving in the department. When you find any illegal, unsumed, or improve operations or will armed, or improper organizations, you will give to the officers and men an opportunity to enter the legal military establishment under general laws and orders from the War De-partment, reporting in full to these headquar-ters any officer or organization that may de-cline. You will please cause competent and relia-

ble staff officers to examine all existing con-tracts immediately, and suspend all payments upon them until your receive the report in each case. When there is the slightest drubt as to the propriety of the contract, you will be good enough to refer the matter, with full exlanations, to these headquarters, stating in sch case what would be a fair compensation or the services or materials rendered under ion of material or se entract. Arrest and doty to the Government. In regard political conduct of officers, you we labor to impress upon the inhabitant scuri and the adjacent States that fighting solely for the integrity of the Union,

to uphold the power of our National Govern-ment, and to restore to the nation the bles

nt will be best served by fortifying and dalia, and other interior points, keeping stro-patrole constantly moving from the termin stations, and concentrating the mass of t troops on or near the Mississippi, prepared f on or near the Mississippi, prepared for ulterior operations as the public interests

would be glad to have you make, as soon would be grad to have you make, as soon as possible, a personal inspection of all twe important points in your department, and report the result to me. I cannot too strongly impress upon you the absolute necessity of keeping me constantly advised of the sneaghty crudition, and location of your troops, together with all the facts that will enable me maintent that once of important part of the property of the constant of the con o maintain that general direction of the armies of the United States which it is my purpose

to exercise.

I truet to you to maintain thorough organization, discipline, and economy throughout your department. Please inform me, as soon as possible, of everything relating to the gunbests now in process of construction as well as those completed. The militia force an horized to be raised by the clate of Microuri for its defence will be

I sm, General, &c.,
GEO, B. McCLELLAN,
Mrjot General Comm'd g U. S. Army.

PETRUCTIONS TO GENERAL BUELL. BEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, | WASHINGTON, NOV. 7, 1861.

o der General D C. Buell: General D. C. Buell:

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General D. C. Buell: second only to that occupied by the army under my immediate command. It is abso-lutely necessary that we shall hold all the State of Kentucky. Not only that, but that the majority of its inhabitants shall be warmly in favor of our cause, it being that which but subserves their interests. It is possible that the conduct of our political affairs in Kentucky is more important than that of our military operations. I certainly cannot over-estimate the importance of the former. You will please constantly to bear In mind the precise issue for which we are fighting; that issue is the preservation of the Union, and the restoration of the fall authority of the General Government on all portions of our territory. We shall most readily suppress this rebellion and restore the authority of the Government by religiously respecting the constitutional rights of all. I

respecting the constitutional rights of all. I know that I express the feelings and opinions of the President when I say that we are highling only to preserve the integrity of the Cnion and the constitutional authority of the neral Government. The inhabitants of Kentucky may rely upon it that their domestic institutions will in no manner be interfered with, and that they will receive at our hands every constitutional protection. I have only to repeat, that you will in all respects carefully regard the local institutions of the region in which you command, allowing rething hout the distance of which you can have the rething hout the distance of which you can be sufficient to the control of the region in which you command. sliowing nothing but the dictates of ne case ly to cause you to depart from the spirit

so much in regard to political considera-So much in regerd to political considera-tions. The military problem would be a sim-ple one, could it be entirely separated from political influences. Such is not the case. Were the population among whom you are to operate wholly or generally hostile, it is prob-able that Nashville should be your first and wincipal objective point. It so happens that large majority of the inhabitants of East re seems proper that you should remain on e defensive on the line from Louisville to subville, while you throw the mass of your cess, by rapid marches by Cumherland Gap ers Gap on Knozville, in order erable the loyal citizens of East Ten eracte the loyal citizens of East Tennessee to rise, while you, at the same time, cut off the rs lwsp communication between Eastern Vir-ginia and the Mississippi. It will be prudent to fortify the pass before leaving it in your rear.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, } WASHINGTON, November 12, 1861.

Brigadier-General D. C. Buell, Comman Department of the Ohi

GENERAL: Upon assuming command of the department, I will be glad to have you make, as soon as possible, a careful report of the condition and rituation of your troops, and of the military and political condition of your command. The min point to which I desire to mand. The man point to which I desire to call your attention, is the necessity of entering flastern Tennessee as econ as it can be done with reasonable chances of success, and I hepe that you will, with the least possible delay, organizer a column for that purpose, sufficiently guarding, at the same time, the main avenues by which the rebels may invide Kentucky. Our conversations on the subject of military operations have been so full, and my confidence in your judgment is so great, that I will not dwell further upon I will not dwell further upor an great that I will not used into the ne-the subject, except to urge npon you the ne-peraity of keeping me fully informed as to the state of effairs, both military and political,

and your movements.

In regard to political matters, bear lu mind that we are firshing only to preserve the integrity of the Union, and to npbold the power of the General Government; as far as military necessity will permit, religiously respect the constitutional tights of all. Preserve the strictest discipline among the troops, and, while employing the utmost energy in military movements, be careful so to treat the hary movements, be careful so to treat the materned inhabitants as to contract not widen, the breach existing between us and the rebels. I mean by his that it is the desire of the Government to avoid ununceessary trritation by causeless arrests and persecution of Individuals. Where there is good reason to believe that persons are actually giving aid, comfort, or information to the enemy, it is, of course, necessary to arrest them; but I have always found that it is the tendency of subordinates to make veratious arrests on mere surdi ales lo make vexatious arrests on me:e sur-picion. You will find it well to direct that no arreste chall be made except by your order, or that of your Generals, nuless in extraordingry cases, stways holding the party making the arrest reasonable for the propriety of his course. It should be our constant aim to make it apparent to all that their property, their countest, and their personal safety will be best preserved by adhering to the cause of the

he mi . ary suggestions I have made in th s letter prove to have been founded on er free to change the plans of operations. GEO. B. McCLELLAN. Maj. Gen. Commanding U. S. A.

INSTRUCTIONS TO GENERAL T. W. SHERMAN. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,) WASHINGTON, February 14, 1862.

ig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, Commanding as GENERAL: Your despatches in regard to the occupation of Datuskie Island, &c., were received to-day. I saw also, to-day, for the first time, your requisition for a siege train for Savannah.

After giving the subject all the considera tion in my power, I am forced to the consulera-tion in my power, I am forced to the conclu-tion in that, under present circumstances, the sugge and capture of Savannah do not promise mensurate with the sawhen I learned that it was possible for gurboate to reach Savannah river above t Pulaski, two operations suggested them-wee to my mind as its immediate result:

1. The cap'ure of Savannah, by a coup de and attack by the army and navy.

The time for this has passed, and your letter indicates that you are not accountable for the farmer to selze the propitious moment, but that, on the contrary, you perceived its ad-

ventages.

2. To isolate Fort Pulaski, cut off its supplies, and at least facilitate its reduction by a mbardment. Although we have a long delay to deplore, the e-coud course citil remains open to us; and I strongly advise the close blockade of Pulaski, and its bombardment as soon as the 13 inch mortars and heavy gunn reach you. I am confident you can thus reduce it. With Pulaski, you gain all that is really essential; you gain all that is really essential; you go abtain complete, control of the harbor.

you obtain complete control of the harbor; you relieve the blockading fleet, and render main body of your force disposable for other operations.

I do not consider the possession of Savannah worth a siege, after Pulaski is in our
hands, but the possession of Pulaski is of the
first importance. The expedition to Fernan-

brst importance. The expedition to Fernan-dina is well, and I shall be glad to learn that It is cure.

But after all, the greatest moral effect would be produced by the reduction of Charleston and its defences. There the rebellion had its birth; there the unnatural hatrad

of the rebela.

To gain Fort Sumpter, and hold Charleston,
is a task well worthy of our greatest efforts
and considerable sarrifices. That is the problem I would be glad to have you study. Some time must elapse before we can be, in all re spects, ready to accomplish that purpor Fleets are en route, and armies in motic which have certain preliminary objects to a complish before we are ready to take Charle n in hand. But the time will before long rive when I shall be prepared to make that vement. In the mean time it is my advic-

forces upon Pulaski and Fernandina, St. Aumight as well be taken by way of an Charleston. Successatier dans everywhere at paesent. Very truly yours. GEO. B McCLELLAN. M: jor-General Commanding A. S

INSTRUCTIONS TO GEN. BUTLER.

Washington, Feb. 23, 1862.

Or-General Butler, U. S. Vols. GENERAL: You are assigned to the command of the land forces destined to co-operate with the navy in the attack npon New Orleans. You will use every means to keep your desti-nation a protound secret, even from your staff officers, with the exception of your Chief of Staff, and Leutenant Wei'zell, of the En-gineers. The force at your disposal will conour memorandum handed to me in person; 21st Indiana, 4th Wisconsin, and 6th chigan (old and good regiments from Batti-ore). The 21st Indiana, 4th Wisconsin, and a Michigan will await your orders at Fartes Monroe. Two companies of the 21st In-

caraly force already en route for Ship Island will be sufficient for your purposes.

After full consultation with officers well acquainted with the country in which it is project to operate, I have arrived at the complete of the country in which it is project to operate, I have arrived at the country in the country in which it is project that we will like the country in which it is project that we will be a considered the country in which it is project that we will be a considered the country in which it is project that we will be a country in which it is project that we will be a country in which it is project that we will be a country in which it is the country in the co clusion that two (2) light latteries a ped, and one (1) without horses, will be

il ibut are necessary.

This will make your force about 14,400 infan ry, 2"5 cavalry, 580 artiflery—total, 15,255 men. The communding General of the Department at Key West is authorized to loan ou temporarily two regiments; Fort Pickens on probably give you another, which will rit ground frace to nearly 18 196.
The object of your expedition is one of vital

mportance—he capture of New O lyans The route selected is up the Mississippi River, and the first obstacle to be encountered (perhaps to only one) is in the resistance offered by Forts Sc. Phillip and Jackson. It is expected that the new convenient that the new convenie at the navy can reduce these works; in that case, you will, after their capture, leaves sufficient gerison to them to rend ribem perfectly secure; and it is recommended, that, on the unward passage, a few heavy guns and more troops beleft at the pilot station (at the folks of the river), to cover a retreat in the oths of the river), to cover a retreat in the vent of a disaster. These troops and guns viil, of course, be removed as soon as the orts are captured.

Should the navy fail to reduce the works, you will land your forces and siege train, and and avor to breach the works, silence their fire, and carry them by assault. The next resistance will be near the English Bend, where there are some earthen batteries; here it may be necessary for you to land your troops and co-operate with the navailattack, although it is more than probable that the navailattack. that the navy, nnassisted, can accomplish the result. If these works are taken, the city of New Orleans necessarily falls. In that event it will probably be best to occupy Algiers with the mass of your troops; also, the eastern beark of the river above the city. It may be necessary to place some troops in the city to preserve order, but if there appears to be sufficient Union sentiment to control the city, it may be best, for putposes of discipline, to keep your men out of the city.

After obtaining possession of New Orleans, it will be necessary to reduce all the works guarding its approaches from the east and t the navy, nnassisted, can accomplish the

uarding its approaches from the east, and

articularly to gain the Manchac Pass.

Baton Rouge, Berwick Bay, and Fort Livngston will next claim your attention.

A feint at Galvetton may facilitate the obcits we have in view. I need not call your attention to the necessity of gaining possession of ell the rolling stock you can on the offirment railways, and of obtaining control of the roads themselves. The occupation of Baton Ronge, by a combined naval and land force, should be accomplished. hend be accomplished as soon as possible fter you have gained New Orleans. Then, indeavor to open communication with the efter yon have gained New Orleans. Then, endeavor to open communication with the northern column by the Mississippi, always tearing in mind the necessity of occupying Jackson, Mississippi, as soon as you can safely do so, either after or before you have effected the junction. Allow nothing to divert you from obtaining full possession of all the approaches to New Orleans. When that object is accomplished to its fullest extent, it will be necessary to make a combined attack on Mobile, in order to gain possession of the harhor in order to gain possession of the barbor works, as well as to control the railway terminus at the city. In regard to this, I we send some more detailed instructions, as the perations of the Nortnern column develop

I may briefly state that the general objects of the expedition are: first, the reduction of New Orleans and all its approaches; then Mohile and its defences; then Pensacola, Galvecton, &c. It is probable that by the time New Orleans is reduced, it will be in the power of the Government to reinforce the land forces sufficiently to accomplish all these objects. In the meantime, you will please give all the assistance in your power to the objects. In the meantime, you will please give all the assistance in your power to the army and navy commanders in your vicinity, never losing sight of the fact that the great object to be achieved is the capture and firm retention of New Orleans. I am, &2.,

GEO, B. McCUELLAN,

Major General Commanding U.S. A.

Mejor-General Commanding U.S. A. NEW YORK, Jan. 20. The steamer Eagle, from Havana the

rrived this evening.

The Mexican news relative to the defeat of firmed; but another account, via Tampico, states that Juarez's troops were successful at Popalitla, Terazatian, Tela, Deora, and Cneslatian, end have also captured the town of Lepatilan and Heajapam from the French.

The relief steamers Alice and Little Little are at Havana waiting. ere at Havana, waiting a chance to rnu the

lockade.
The rel 1 steamers Synepos, Fannie, Sco-The relative statement Synepes, Fannie, Sco-iie, and Lawser has crived at Nassau prior to the 6th upst. from Wilmington, reporting that the difficulties of running the blockade there have in creased, but a successful way is

The Buben. Herald mentions that the re'tel escamer Don Lad either been caught or de-stoyed by the Tioga. A large quantity of cus powder for the rebels had been seized at Layana, and a man named Dunn was arrested. The English Consul at Havana is about spetching the steamers Cumberland and sura, both lader with powder, &c., and the ormer, it is pelicyed, is intended for a privathe presence of the gunboat De Soto.

New York, Jan. 20.
The New Orleans Era gives statements of a Union refugee just from Mississippi. He says that fully one half of the population of that State left their homes, and are strongly Union, and the women are especially hitter sgainst Jeft Davis. Hundreds of Mississippings were in the woods to escape the conscription.

ee Era has intelligence from Texas through Rev. Mr. McRea, of Port Lavaca, who says there is an overwhelming Union sentiment in Western Texas. A number of Union men have been imprisoned, by order of Magruler, for publishing a book called Common Sense. Fears for their safely were entertained, as the Magnuder was concentrating his forces on

and intrenching. New York Jan. 20 New YORK Jan. 20
The Morning Star brings Havana dates of
the 15th. The U.S. steamer Powhattau was
at Matanzas. Soldiers were daily arriving at
lavana en route to St. Domingo. Vera Cruz dates are to January 21. It is sserted that the army of Junez has been dis-persed, and he escaped to Montersy. In a battle at Moreda, December 17, the French took 11 cannon, and over a thousand prisoners. The French consul says this puts an

the Brazos river, three miles from the coast,

nd to all armed resistance to them. Moreda was defended by 3,500 troops, while Juarez attacked them with 8,000.

London, C. W., January 20.

Two companies of the Canadian Rifles have been sent to Windsor, opposite Detroit, within the last two days. It is stated they are sent in consequence of another prospected raid by Sentem armosthicars on London's Lland Southern sympathizers on Johnson's Island The storm through Canada has abated.

N C. Trowbridge, recently of New York, bose correspondence with the rebel Lamar as been lately published, is now at Fort

WASHINGTON, January 20.

Wassington, January 20.

The Richmond Sentinel, speaking of the future, says "it will be incumbent upon us during the current year to call out all our resources and put forth all our strength; we must make the most vigorous battle of which was recomble, are rething in table. we are capable; everything is at stake-prop erty, honor, liberty, life itself; a great danger preses. There are some in this anpreme hour of life and death, when we are fighting a fee who comes npon us like a flood, when our country itself is at stake and threatend with destruction, who make it their part to be attempt. make it their part to be extremely noisy about State Rights and he beas corpus, and the argest liberty to every person who is disposed to abuse it. They are as wise as the man who cried 'fire' in the midst of the universal delage. Others there are who dog the steps of tives, attack his usefulness, and do all they an to make his efforts unsuccessful. His eading officers and Generals are often housed with a like indiscriminate abuse. From all these men the people must turn away, whether in Congress or on of it. They are hing the enemy's work. They are distract

ing as when distraction is destruction. They are dividing us when division is death."

The Whig says if Wilmington is taken, Charleston talls by an attack in the rear.

The rebels are greatly disappointed at the re-chilstment of the Union three years' men, and confine that the hars of lineally being ed confess that the hope of Lin ft without men is a foud fallacy. The failn of the railway system, which has hitherto held the rebel States together, and has been their main adventage in military operation, the de-cruction of the roads and of their rolling stock, and the impossibility of replacing or spairing either causes much anxiety.

The Whig speaks with plainness and with

forty years.

despondency, yet in the face of all the failure mistortunes, and deficiencies of privitions which are becoming intolerable, and or the alsence of necessities which cannot longer be supplied, of everything which shows that ong striggle is impossible, we have the c tession that there is no remaining chance of a speedy end of the war except by subjuo an exhausted people to pray for a long

The Laudwriting on the wall grows very NEW YORK, Jan. 21. llavana advices confirm the flight of Jassez, and adde that San Louis Polosi was o varied on the 20th ult. by Megia ucopposed. On the 27th he was attacked by the forces of the States of Durango and Zacatects. The actions of the states of Durango and Zacatects. were driven back, and lost all their artiller ocs. &c., and some presences. In the ba-of Morilla one Juarezist was killed and wonnied. They concentrated at the pub-quare and were only driven outsiter nay ting. The Juarezists retreated toward Manocolo, where they are reported to have

be Justez governor o' Matamoras has the 10.000 rifles lately from Europe, said are been intended for the Confederates, fight took place at Alaccio, in the Valley ested by a French detachment, with a loss of

key Wort advices say that the rebel steamer Gray Jack t, with 500 index of cutton and a quantity of impentine and rosin, was captured December 31st by the gunboat Kennebec off dollie Sne is worth nearly \$100,000.

The Hereld's Army of the Potomac corependent says that the agent who says he
ett Richmend on the 19th, reports that one
or two civisions of Lee's army have gone to ougstreet, who was said to be adva-Knoxville. It was believed in Richmon that the Yankees were about to abandon Vin g n a, and the whole rebel force will be con-centrated for action in Tennessee and Ken-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, Gen. Butler, while here to-day, receivel a legram 'rom Fortress Monroe that the flig of time boat from Gry Point had brought iews that the rebel government had evacuated Richmond and removed the archives and all the portable property to South

telegraphed to Gen. Webster to make a reconnoiseance in force, which was done, and the reconnoiting column went within 27 miles of Richmond. They report that Richmond has not been evacuated. General Buller goes back to Fortress Mon-The Releich Standard editorials ack to Fortess Monroe to-morrow, thoroughly backed by the
Government. He is clothed with full power
to conduct the business of exchanges in his
own way. He has proposed to the rebels to
exchange man for man and officer for officer,
without ifs or huts.

Newbern, N. C., Jan. 18.

Newsbern, N. G., Jan. 18.
The Raleich Standard editorially says that,
if the civil law is to be trampled under fost
by a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus,
wery able-bodied man from 16 to 65 placed
in the army, and the rights of the States are to be swept away, the people of North Car-olina will take their affairs into their own hands, and proceed in convention assembled to dictate their liberties and their privileges. They will not submit to a military despotism; they will not submit to the destruction of their personal and civil rights in this or any

What we say we know to be so. A vast mejority of our people are already excited and restive on account of the threatened encroachments on their liberties by the Congress at Richmend, and we most respectfully warn the nembers of that body not to kindle a flame which no effort can extinguish. Pass these nembers and the people of North Carolina will rise in their majesty and assert their soverients.

There is no power to prevent them, and we to the official who shall attempt to hie arms on the Confederate soldiers ag the scoule of this State. North Ca the stoller of this State. North Carolina will not be the slave of either the Congress at hickmond or Washington; she is this day as hickmond or Washington; she is this day as he has been from the first—the keystone of he Confederate arch. If that stone should fall the arch would tumble.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21. It appears from a communication from the ommissioner of Agriculture to the Agriculural Committee of the Senate that the proesed tax of 20 per cent on leaf toba posed tax of 20 per cent on leaf tobacco would destroy the trade, which now gives us \$20,-00,000 ot revenue. It estimates our average crop at less than one-third of the product of the world, and showa that more tobacco is grown in Europe than in this country, and that substitutes for the growth in this county are already drawing it out of our markets. It is shown that the article is grown through South America, Northern and Scuthern Africa, the East and West In-dies, Asia, all of Europe, except Britain and the northern portion of the continens, and in States and Canada. The export of Brazil has

increased seven fold in two years.
Holland and Belgium have increased their products seven hundred per cent. in two years, and other Enropean States have made advancements, while France has absorbed strained the cultivation by refusi permits. The report concludes that the United States does not control the tobucco trade, and that the capacity of other countries to grow all they need is ample.

WASHINGTON. Jan. 21. The Times special says that General Butler to-day for Fortress Monroe, hopeful of being able to release our prisoners at Richu within a month. He will not recede an from the high ground he has taken with the Confederate authorities.

An officer of Gen. Banks's command writes
to a friend here that, before the 1st of June, the
whole country west of the Mississippi will be

clear of robels in arms. Large quantities of cotton come within our lines from plantations cotron come within our lines from plantations in the interior of Texas.

Late arrivals from within the rebellions at New Orleans report that the rebellion cannot stand much louger. Their currency has become worthiese, and the planters hide everything of value from the rebel impressment. Rumor says Gen. Longstreet recently made a tender of an important character to the general government, involving no less than

eral government, involving no less than surrender of his force. An official was letailed to bold an interview with him and agree upon terms Such terms were offered that he deciated rather than accept them he and his people would fight to the last. I cantot say how much truth there is in the story.

Washington, Jan 22. Commander J. H. Sarong, of the U. S steamer Mccongahele, reports that on the 20th or December, at the request of Gen, Washburr, he cent the U.S. steamers Granite City and Scotia up the Peuinsula of the entrance of Matsmoras, with Gen. Ransom and 150 troops to cut off the rebel pickets. While the Scotia was below on a reconnoissance at the mouth of Brazos river, the troops which had been landed were attacked by 800 or 1 0.00 rebel cavairy, but were defended by the Grantite City, which fired 140 rounds.

The Granite City went down to Pass Caballo and brunch in the Monographic and

bello and brought up the Monongahela and Penobscot, and fell in with the U.S. gunboat Estella on their way back. On their arrival, they found that the cavalry had made several attacks during the night, but had been kept off by the Scotia, which anchored close into the husbes and shelled on either side of the troops. During the day, a rebel steamer on the inside came close up and shelled our troops out of their position, forcing them to retreat down the beach.

The Sciota, Granite City, and Estella were

s at in close to share to protect the troops du: ing the night, and the next morning the rebel schooner was discovered ashore. The weathschooner was discovered ashore. The weather prevented them steaming in to destroy her during the day. On the next morning she was found to be destroyed by fire. Atter throwing a 200-pound rifle shell at the wreck Cammander Strong returned to Pass Cabello, and dound the Scotia, Granite City, and Extla had succeeded in getting the troops on board, and had brought them back there.

Boston, Jan. 22. A correspondent of the Traveller, writing from Newbern, North Carolina, says that in-fantry had reached there, and that a call had been issued at Ruleigh for a State convention or the purpose of seceding from their allegi-ace to the Southern Confederacy. The writer nion. He also says that an army of 10,000 n.en, under Gen. Butler, could march to Italeigh and take possession of the capital, and free the State from the rule of traitors in one month. Such an army would receive an enthusiastic welcome there and all along the

line of march. WASHINGTON, Jan. 22. A question affecting the banishment of C. I. Vallandigham came before the Supreme Court of the United States to day. It was originally exporte. Vallandigham being the petitioner. The motion tor a writ of certiorari to the Judge Advocate General was argued by Ex-Senator Pugh for and by Judge gued by Ex. Senator Pugh for and by Judge Advocate Holt in opposition thereto

DIED. On the 21st lead, Charter, infant sou of G. P. and Enuma Johnston, ngari e days. Baltimora, on the 10th last, of typhold lever, Nrs. Lettas Moarus, consort of the late Chas. Mor-

years.

Mr. History, of this city and late of Maryland, in the 63d year of her age. On the 21st lnst., of lyshoid fever, after a shortill-ness, Lient. John C. m'Kinney, aged 20 years, of Buchauan, Mich. At Harper's Ferry, at 1 o'clock A. M., on the 16th not., after a few hour. 'Threes, EMMA MASON WHEATON, cfe of Brigader-General Frank Wheston, cidest angliter of the Isio Brigs-Ster-General Richard Mason, C. S. A., and step Canghier of Major-General SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1864.

The re-enlistment of veteran regisents is a matter of particular pride to their espective States and of general pride to the whole country. We rejoice to see that the reteran regiments of Kentucky are sharing in his double giory. All honor to the ripe and hivalric warriors who thus generously renew re pledge of their lives to the storel cause o their country. Their country with argumental ride cherishes them in her heart or hear. We lope the movement will go forward vigprovsly amongst the veteran ranks of our own cloved Commonwealth. It is a movement full of shiring honor to all concerned. De of the anound es of Mr. Lincoln's

most anomalous proclamation of amnesty is thus set forth by Mr. John Lellyett in a letter o the Nashville l'ress: The provisions of the President's plan are such that the rebel (I have not used the word traitor in this connection) who shall have taken the test outh, is to be elevated above the loyal men who will not take it. I do not call all rebels traitors. But the rebel, if he be a traitor as well, who may take the oath required in the head of the contraction.

ration as well, who may take the oath rejuinted, is to be enfranchised. The loyal
man is, by the terms of the plan, disratchised a ready, and can only find his
way back into the kingdom again by the
ame door which is opened for traitors
and other rebels. The plan of the amnestout other rebels. The plan of recontruntion is another. The President reasons
opically about the amnesty, and respectfully
tives the rebels his reasons why he may reture conditions of them. He will remove
real over them the terrors of the law, if they
well do a little swearing to his liking. But. I do a little swearing to his liking. But, the commendable caution, he provides that ey must keep the outh this time. The fitty sweatty five thousand loyal men of Tensee, however, are, under the plan of reconsiderable without the plan of reconsiderable with tion, without a word of apology, thru: ut, under the general appellation ders, into outerdarkness, with only one erring beam of hope or spark of glimmer day to indicate a way of escape from eir distranchised coudition. The only is of readmission is the outh. The Pres ti', so far as his plan of reconstruction on erned, counts us all rebels, just as do the nen who have followed the army for pur-The Tribune's specials say that Gen. Butler

That is to say, Mr. Lincoln, while condionally offering enfranchisement to rebels in be revolting Steres, absolutely distranchises cionists: he grants conditional pardon to lisloyal men, and inflicts unconditional punishment upon loyal men: he on certain conditions pardons the guilty, and punisher the innocent whether or no. Under this so-called amnesty, jurexample, such men as John Ratt Tonnessee, may be enfranchised, while such men as W. B. Campbell and Jordan Stokes and John Lellyett are absolutely disfranchised, and can recover their privileges as eemen only by taking an oath not merely to support the constitution, but to abide by and faithfully support all the abolition measures of the party in power. The amnesty, as is called, though but one part of a schema deviced to abolitionize the States whose people are in revolt, is in itself quite sufficient accomplish that result, thrusting indiscriminately every voter out of the pole of loyty, as it does, and requiring indiscriminateevery voter to come back under the abotion yoke or stay out with the brand of dislovalty stamped upon his brow. The radica eaders might well have rested content with

the so-called amnesty alone. But they did not. They were unwilling to ust anything whatever to chance. Like Macbeth, they resolved to

And take a bond of fale. They consequently added a precautionary expedient, according to which the voters, fashi ned by the amnesty on the Procrustean bed of abolitionism, are required to set aside the existing constitutions of the States, and adopt anti-slavery constitutions, as the condition of the recognition of the States as members of the Union. This, together with the amnesty, forms Mr. Lincoln's scheme. If executed, it abolishes slavery in the States indeed, but it at the same time abolishes the constitutional right of self-government in the States. It directly strikes down an essential part of our system of government, and erects apon the prostrate principle a government unknown to the constitution and at war with is own stability as well as with the liberties of the people. Such is Mr. Lincoln's plan of

Ae an illustration of the thoroughness with which this plan is to be executed, if the radical party continues in power, we may cite the case of Lonisians, that has twice appealed for permission to return to her place in the Union urder her existing constitution, and has been twice refused. How she is now to be brought back the following despatch will show: In his order for a State election Gen. Banks

says he is fully assured that more than a tenth of the population desire the earliest pos-sible restoration of Louisiana to the Union. He declares that so much of the and laws of the State as recognize, regulate and relate to slavery, heing inconsistent with the present condition of public affairs and plainty inapplicable to any class of persons now existing within the limits of the State, inoperative and void. The General also Ripoints a revision of the constitution, to he

This proceeding needs no comment. It armonizes with Mr. Lincoln's plan of reconstruction, but it sets the fundamental princic'es of the government at flat and mortal facce. It is as revolutionary as secession elf. It is secession. The simple fact that this menstrols assumption of power is now used to bring Louisiana back to the Union is an accident. It might be used as consistently to exclude Louisiana from the Union; ant, in point of fact, it has been so used for the last eight or ten months, as it will be hereafter. until Louisiana shall consent to accent the terms which Mr. Lincoln dictates to her. The assumption concedes that Louisiana is out of the Union. That is the essential point. The principle is the principle of secession. It is the principle whose fruit is alternate anarchy and despotism. It is the principle against which the nation is arrayed in battle. It is the principle which the nation has cloven

wn with the sword. The men in anthority would surrender by policy what we have won by arms. They would in the very hear of triumph plant in the vitals of the government that fatal principle for whose overthrow the blood and treasure of the people have been poured out like water. They would turn this dear and blood-bought victory not merely to ashes in our grasp but to defeat the direct and bitterest that ever overwhelmed a free people. Shall these men be continued in authority, or shall they, at the coming national election, be expelled from authority? This is now one of the grave questions which the people have to consider and determine. Let them consider it well and determine it wisely, as they prize the government of their fathers, and the blood which their own gallant sons and brothers have shed for its preservation.

The lofty mountains are sublime apostles of nature, whose surplices are snows, and whose sermous are avalanches.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS. FRANKFORT, Jan. 22, 1664. CAUSES BECIDED. Allen ek nx vs Shorlridge, McLean; aftirmed. Sancevs Honeker, Henry; aftirmed. Alexander vs Lide's administraty, Taylor; reversed. Shele vs Todhunter, Fayette; reversed. Wildiams vs Ginno and son, Greenun; reversed. Leensu vs Hinton, McCracken; reversed; dissent-ng opinion by Judge Williams.

les vs Mcklineon's administrator, Daviess; cons vs Claybrook, Davless; continued. ick hinery w Daniel, Havines; routinnest, withinson, &c., vs. Jones, &c., Davieses; hippy as Meriwether's administrator, Davieses; errer so (Psyran, Davieses); errer so

FRANKFORT, Jan. 23, 1561. Frankfout, Jan. 23, 1561.
Shipp vs. Mertlædber's helita, Davisas; reverse 1.
Stiervs. O'Bryan, Davises; reversed.
Solvin vs. Fraderick, Woodford; peversed.
Gestr's admr. vs. McMuriry, Washington; reversed.
Berin vs. Baily's gnardisti. Logan; reversed.
Elliv vs. Brannon's ears., Honry; affirmed.

ORIVERS.
Rel bins vs. Oldham, Pudleton;
en jel sadur, vs. Morris, &c., Clarke; pelitions for ng filed. is rule filed.

Brickly and wife vs. Davidson, Daviess; continued.

Richardson vs. Barrell. &c., Hart; continued.

Richardson vs. Barrell. &c., Hart;

Rush vs. Knight, Hart;

Rush vs. Knight, Hart;

Baker vs. Staleville, Chinese animilled on hriefa.

Baker vs. Staleville, Chinese animilled on hriefa.

Bright vs. Brineville, Chinese animilled on hriefa.

Bright vs. Brineville, Chinese animilled on hriefa.

Bright vs. Brineville, Animal Continue of the manufacture of the continue of the manufacture of the chinese of the continue of the chinese of the chines LETTER FROM FRANKFORT ROOM No. 40, CAPITAL HOTEL. FRANKFORT, January 22, 1864.

the inaptitude of the amendment. The force

is a police force to seenre the peace of the

yond the suspicion of disloyalty. The loyal

counties have furnished their quota, but the

cisloyal ones under the amendment would be

called upon to protect us from external and

internal enemies. This would place the

State at the mercy of its deadly foes, with

arms in their hands placed there hy us.

Let us have the draft to fill the Federal army,

out do not entrust the protection of our own

resides to any such element. Senator Rob-

ireon called attention to the fact that the

original bill had been approved by the Stand-

he amendment is that there is great preency

tor the passage of this hill. He believed the

Governor would not move immediately, even

f he had the bill in his hand, but would wait

o see if the general government intended to

temave its forces from our State. There were

no fears of danger from delay, and therefore

he thought the amendment should not meet

concurrence, but be sent back to the House,

which he thought would coincide with the

action of the Senate by receding from the

amendment. Senator Landiam objected to

the amendment; the bill leaves the manner

of raising the troops to the Governor, as to

time and place, and he will arrange the de-

tails equitably, both as regards the interests

of the counties in their quota for the Federal

dian, and the relative number of their en-

rolled militia. Senator Whitaker showed that

the ten counties of Land, Calloway, Car-

rol, Hickman, Livingston, McCracken, Owen,

Scott, Spencer, and Trimble, with 9,602 ag-

gregate of enrolled militia, had given but 547

men to the army, while Adair, Allen, Clia-

tou, Clay, Cumberland, Estill, Green, Pulaski,

Russell, and Monroe, with 8,259 enrolled

men, had gloriously, contributed 8,259 volum-

teers in defense of the Union. The Senator

diew an eloquent picture of the magnanimity

of cur Government in protecting the wives

and amilies of these who were in arms

against it, but here the limit of forbearance

ended, and we must not, by the adoption of

this amendment, entrust the protection of our

wives and children to those who have not

merely refused to defend the country, but

bave shown the most shameless sympath 7 with

the rebellion, and go about attempting to

poison public sentiment, and flunnting on

their person the rebel colors which they have

not the courage to wear on the bat le-field

in the armies of the Confederacy. The Sen-

ste finally refused to concur in the liouse

The special order, an act for the benefit of

ommon schools, was postponed until Monday,

as the bour of 12 had nearly arrived, and

there was not time to consider it. The un-

finished husiness of yesterday-the election of

United States Senator-came up, the question

being on the appeal of Senator Goodloe from

the decision of the Chair on the question of

withdrawn, and the Senate proceeded to make

neminations, and the names of Messrs. Guth-

rie, Bell, Burnam, and Butler were presented,

and Senators Cleveland and Bruner were in-

structed to communicate them to the House.

The two branches then proceeded to vote

FIRST BALLOT:

There were 128 votes cast, and 65 being

necessary to a choice, there was no election

The name of William O. Butler was with-

drawn in the House, and the Legis'sture pro-

SECOND BALLOT.

There were 130 votes cast, and 66 being

ecessary to a choice, there was no election,

and no other ballot was taken, and both

branches suspended their rules to receive the

announcement of the death of Senator Bus-

er, which was made by Senstor Riffe and

olutions were passed and eulogies delivered in

each House, that by Senator Alexander, so

fully describes the character of the deceased,

Mr. Speaker: At a moment when least

expected, the mourtuful intelligence comes to us that one of cur number has heen called from the walks of men to the charmel-house of the dead. The Hon, M. P. Buster, Senstor from the county of Wayne, departed this life in the city yest rday morning. I cannot permit the occasion to ease without circum will

nit the occasion to pass without giving will-

is g testimany to his many ennobling traits of

Representative Tuttle, of Wayne. Joint res-

with the following result on the

 Gathrie
 14

 Feil
 7

 Burnam
 8

 Bitler
 1

 Buckner
 2

that I append it in full;

coeded to the

amendment-23 to 9.

ing Committee, and the solitary objection to

State, and every member of it should be he-

In the Senate this morning, the bill anthor izing the Governor to raise five thousand troops for the State defence was taken up as sme add in the House, providing that, if the troops are raised by dratt, they shall be apportioned among the various counties, so that they may be credited on any quota due the Federal Government. Senator Fisk raised seve al objections to the amendment and, in the course of his remark a said that a draft note. Suffice it to say, that the trust reposed in him by his constituents was neither misplaced nor neglected. His intercourse with the members of the Senate was of the ment agreeable character; generous in a high degree, cheerful in temporament and kind iff disposition, he was beloved by all with whom he mingled. He had a minorous mind and mature judgment of inwould fall first upon the deloy il counties which had given no volunteers, nd that a State force thus constituted would be as treachercus as was the State Guard w da corrupted by Buckner. Senator Bristow did not concur in this view. He preferred the druft to volunicering, because by the former we could comjet the sympathizers with secession to et the I'nion men in putting down the reclion. He would, had he the power, make every one of them fight, and it was not true that they could not be made to hight, for, under leyal officers-and none but loyal men e uld obtain commissions-they would be compelled to do their duty. He regretted to hear objections to the bill which would impede its passage, for there were imperaa source of regret that he did not live to tive reasons for its specly passage, and the safety of the State demanded it. ator Whitaker said the logic of the Senater was good, if these men could be drafted and sent to the front to fill our depleted regimeral predominate over the material an the physical in the estimation of the wiseanl good, so does the character and influence of great men outweigh every other element in civilized society; as He who formed the clay is greater than the potter, so is He who gives life and richire to be a life and richire to b ments, but, as a State force, they would present the spectacle of the enemies of the State. Could we take men from Carroll or Trimble, for instance, put arms in their hands, and send them to Owen to prevent the disloyal element greater than the workmanship of his hands greager than the workmanship of his hands; the one may perish and fade from the memoty, the other gives utterance to thought, and life to principles, that can not perish; the one is from its nature transient and enheueral, the other breathes the inspiration of immortality, there from rescuing prisoners from jail? As to the argument that none but loyal officers would be commissioned, the Senator forgets hat the constitution provides that the officers sha'l be elected; and what elections could be and may live forever. history of Rome without her Grear and her Buttus? What the classic renown of Swit-zerland without the story of her William Teli? Will not the Emerald Isle sink beneath expected from the counties designated? He herefore moved to recommit the bill to the dilitary Committee. Senator Bristow again deprecated delay, and Senator Fisk supported the waves that lash her shores ere the burning elequence of Grattan and Emmett be forgotten? On what tablet will the name of America he inscribed when her Washington is remembered no more? On what green spot in memory's waste can you trace the history of Kentucky, where the names of her great satesmen do not find a place in her history and song? When the little volume of our existence on the earth shell have been closed, it is only what we have thought, spoken, and done that will rescue our names from oblivion. The deepening shadows of passing years the wares that lash her shores ere the burning is tornier views, and showed that, by the constitution, the militia must be drawn from all the people of the State without reference to any quota due to the Federal Government. Senator Sampson favored the original bill, and, at the same time, the spirit of the amendment, but it was more important to have the bill become a law than to have any delay for the adoption of the amendment. The deepening shadows of passing years There is force in the argument that soon efface all else from the m wil: soon efface all else from the memory of even our most cherished friends. It behooves us, then, to consider as well the Providential warnings so mournfully given in the
death of our friends, as the words of inspiration that "dust we are, and unto dust must the amendment might bring disloyal officers into the field, but he believed the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief of the army of Kentucky, had powers different from those as commander of the militia; and the bill cone return." It is but the prompting of our templates a draft on the militia to constitute ommon humanily to drop the tear of sympa-by and grief for departed friends, but there s much more in all this for admonition and effection than mere sympathy and sorrow for an army, and in the army the Governor would have control over all commissions. He did not, however, believe that a draft would be oved ones that are gonenecessary, but that the troops would be raised by volunteering, and he, therefore, hoped there would be no delay in passing the bill nincumbered by the amendment. Senator Whitaker withdrew his motion to re-commit. Senator Prall thought the amendment struck at the very vitality of the bill. The force to he raised is peculiar, and out of that grows

After the adjournment of the Senate, its members met and arranged the programme of ceremonics for the funeral of the Senator.

which is taking place now, from the Christian Chnich. Col. Baldwin, of the 5th Kentucky cavalry, aves here for your city this afternoon. He desirous to raise, two more companies for his regiment, and he expresses the hope that e will receive the authority from Governor Bramlette. If he does, I feel confident that Le will soon recenit them, for he is a native Kentuckian, born in Woodford county, between Lexing on and Versailles, was a private n the regular army when the war broke out. ed has fought his way from rank to rank until he achieved the eagle. Having learned to obey, he knows how to command. The gallant young commander of the 2d Kentucky ufantry has also heen here on official business. He has been assigned temporarily to the supervision of all the veteran regiments in the State who have re-enlisted for another erm of service. His duty will be to locate them, attend to their reorganization, and

prepare them to be sent torward when they may be required. Speaking of army matters reminds me that the telegraphic announcement that Longstreet has been reinforced from Lee's army for an advar.ce on Knoxville is, most proha have heard that Buckner has been assigned to Lengstreet's army, and is to take charge of all the cavalry. This betokens an intention to attempt another raid upon our State as soon as the weather will permit operations, and then this disloyal Kentuckian will endeavor to return with the sons and brothers be seduced from their allegiance by his specious ophistry, and ravage, if possible, the old Commonwealth, in defence of which they should have died before the accursed trend of a rebel invader was permitted. I feel every onfidence that Gen. Grant will be fully prepared for them, and give them a reception they o not anticipate, for they think our forces in the front are weakened because re-enlisted regiments have been allowed furloughs. No such mistake has been committed, and the Army of the Cumberland is in as good fightirg order to-day as it was when Lookout

Mountain and Mission Ridge attested its valor. J. S. W. DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS. FRANKFORT, Jan. 20, 1561.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 20,

CAUSES DECIDED.

1'nderwood vs. Hav's heirs, Union; affirmed.
Lunley's sar's vs. Lusley, Green; reversed.
Hayder vs. Moore, Burbon; reversed.
Kcu-e vs. Howard, Kenton; reversed. ORDARS. Alexander vs. Lisle's exr's, Taylor; agreemen lief.
smalley vs. Baker's exr's, Washington;
Peter adm'r vs. McMurtry, Washington;
Martin, &c. vs. Waller; Wobster,
Stone vs. McCounell &c., Woodtord;
Ritchey vs. Suppson, Uvan;
Harman vs. Wilson, Hicks, & Co., Floming;
Same vs. same, No. 2, Floming;
Babbit, Good, & Co. vs. Scroggin, Franklin;
H. we vs. McPherson, Callatin;
Alexander vs. Lisle's exr, Taylor; [were submitted in briefs.

n briefs.

Sandors, &c. vs. Parrolt, &c., Teylor; argued by
simpsou for appellants as declars submitted.

Hanson and wife vs. Poston, &c., Clarke; argued by
ishinon for appelless and argument constuded by
cott for appellants.

Uurnett's Cocoaine, and sc can irritation of the scalp. This article is for sale by all drugadjournment. All pending questions were gists and fancy goods' dealers. j19 cod3&w1 Bronchetis, Conghs, Asthma, and all sorders of the Throat, Breath, and Lungs, are relieved by using 'Brown's Bronchis Troches.' Sold by all druggists. j26 d&wl

Dandruff can be killed by the use of

WARRIED. Dn the 19th instant, in Elizabethiown, Ky., hy Rev. S. Wil laus, Dr. John Corner, Surgeon of the Seth Icdians Soluniters, and miss Laura J. Marris, of Mauckport, Ind. Mancapas, 1 ad.

Near Neshville, Teun., on Tuesday, the 19th lest
by the Rev. J. C. Frovine, Capt. Sam J. Little to
Miss Lizziz, dangater of Wm. H. Ragan, Esq. On las 19th inst., by Sev. J. Craik, Major-General D. W. 1100aEv, of Frankfort, to Miss Kare M. Fire H. of this cilv.

LAW SCHOOL HARVARD COLLEGE, 1861. WO TERMS of Niueteen Weeks, commencing Macca 7 and Seriemaan 5. For Calcique and Oreniar delenes Leel PARKER, Royal Professor. Cambridge, Mass., Jan., 58, 1864—187.

Fine Tobacco Farm fer Sale. A TEACT OF LAND, FIVE MILES
from Henderson, contaminate (1) (a) know
drid acres, atom balf cleared, and well
smiled for a steek or tobacce farm. is of
bred for sale. Improviments comfortable. For turnther particular call on or address.

BIU-LABD STITES.
126 with i26 wi.

126 wi.

126 wi.

126 wi.

126 wi.

127 Henderson, Ky.

128 wi.

128 wi.

129 Henderson, Ky.

120 wi.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, SOT. Jefferen cennty, foot.

TAKEN UP AS A STHAY, by Rebett Welch, of said county, listing one mile and a but from Floyd Fork.

Of Furk's Mills, a RED STERI, about 39 serves oil, a grop and stit in the right ear and one sill in the list oer, a little white m the forelead, strugby smooth horns, and was appraised, at \$12 by the Fas W. Omer. and county this 12th day of January, 364.

Jeffer AD STERING S

'Most Laughable Thing on Earth.' A game list can be played by say number, and pre-inctive of mona or Lacourez, Just the thing for follorse, Parties, and Found at Hisse. A spreader if Howk Sickness, Exwit, and the Bires. Soni, setjall, for 20 cents. Address Roy 155, Hodon.

g testiment to his many enpoling traits of haracter. I have had the pleasure of his equalmence for many years, was intimately qualitied with his father, the late Hon. I shas Buster, formerly a member of this center, then whom no more honest and parents. EMPLOYMENT. Senate, than whom no more honest and patients Senator ever entered the portals of this chamber. His son, the subject of these remarks, was forn and raised in Wayne connty, and was at his death about thirty-nine years of age. He was a true Kenturkian, in every

sense of that term born upon her soft, rearel with a ler losom, drinking at the turning of her earlier and purer patriotism; inspired with the grandeur of her mission and the her name; he gave to his nati by sill with whom he mingled. He had a vigorous mind and mature judgment of in-llexible determination and firmness. In the old division of parties Judge Buster was a Damocrat, and, though adhering firmly to the rinciples of the party with which he acted, he was charitable and tolerant towards those who differed with him in positical sentiment. At the outset of the rebellion he took ground in favor of the Constitution and the Union, and from that time up to his death he give his hearty and efficient co-operation to every measure calculated to restore the "Union as it was and preserve the Constitution asi is." It is a source of regret that he did not live to see the consummation of his patriotic wishes he-circ the problem is finally solved as to wheth-r free institutions are to be perpenated, or trarchy and tyranty prevail. He is sum-moned to his reward. As the intellectual and What would be the

much longer, as Gilmore's guns are in a posi-tion to reduce it to ashes in a few hous it ne intends to do so. One of the South Carol na regiments, loing duty there leteaded to de-sert en masse, but were prevented from so doing by one of them giving information of their design. Twenty of the ringleaders were shot January 14th, and the rest divided up among other regiments. The 18th Vir-ginia regiment was ordered to Alabama, but retused to go, and were disbanded and used in filling up other regiments. Bread riots occur almost daily in the South. The Southern people are tired of the war. The Southern people are tred of the war.

John Morgan has been given the command
of Migrader's army, but will not be more
successful than the latter.

The writer concludes: "The days of the outhern Conf deracy are numbered and its backbone is broken.' CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.

NEW YORK, January 24

The Times contains a translation of a letter

Richmond, that he might take alvan

More than a thousand veterans have re-

urned hors du combat, naving their hands and

is discouraging. Bour-gord has expressed the opinion that he could not hold Charleston

from a Frenchman, formerly in the revel army, dated Richmond, Jan. 11, to a frien.

The Evening D'spatch says that Capt. Ekin, a staff officer, from Knoxville, on Thursday, street, reic orce d by 20,000 men, was advanc-ing on Kroxville, pushing Gen. Granger's forces he're him. It was thought our army would be compelled to fall hack to the intrenchments at Knoxville..
It is reported that John Morgan, at the head of 5,000 cavalry, was preparing to make a movement to cut off communication between Knozville and Chattanooga, or make a raid i 10 Kentucky.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET

SATURDAY, Jan. 23, 1884. In the money market during the week was very dull and higher. We quote gold at 54655 buylog, and none willing; tilver at 18660 hand none selling; demand notes it 56605 huylog, and none selling; demand notes it 56605 huylog, and none selling; demand notes it 56605 huylog, and none selling; and notes it 56605 huylog, and none selling; demand a retire at 1860 huylog, at 186 quelations are the wholesale prices unless se stat d.] s-Sales al \$1 0025 00 B bbl. ou-Inchanged. Selling at \$1 7021 0, as to

unlity.

Beneral Wequate at Mc.

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Beneral Wequate the state measure.

Beneral There are very low in market, and wequote the fact of the market, and wequote the fact with the state of the market and wequote the fact of the market with the market and the state of the market and the state of the market and the state of the market with the market with the market and for the market with the ma

Shonrs, &c.—We quote bran at 295, shorts at middings 334635 pton.
z-ln good demand, with sales at 134644c for Reserve, and 14214c for Hamburg.
z-pfrin. Star, 11 oz., selling at 20c; fallow YARNS-In good request at 50, 51@52, and 53c ent numbers hanged at 34@10c for Pittsburg, and 30c nergy.
Ang. Bara Rope, and Banging-We quote as 250,210; cutton rope the Julie Her hemp that and until the Herney 25c. Twine-Hemp 25c. United Sec. Twine-Hemp 25c. Office, as 5 dozen 1 km pt 5

-Penches, 14's at \$2 50, 19's at \$3 50, at \$1 or 5 busines. - Fresh, in shipping order, selling at 34,035c P KEREL-No. I large at \$25, do medium a' \$19 50; wree at \$15, do medium at \$13; No. 3 large at medium at \$10 pt bbl. Pickled herring at \$6 50 N Flour firm and nuchanged and w

Frativas - Considerable quantities arrive and find and sale at \$250.56.

Groteries - Markel firm. We quale New Orleans and a 18 18 26 for the grades; cruthed, powdered, and granulated 18 46 18 56 Sugar-house Modasses and \$26, golden siring on sor, other strup 18 26.5. Teaspreen and black sates \$1.65 p. Rio coffee 35000c. lava 45c. Mocha 45c. Rice at 9.55 p. Rio coffee 35000c. Grasson - Sella readily in \$1100. Grasson - Sella readily in \$1100. Henry-The strek is hight, and commands \$110.6 125 for Ke turky. A prime article would bring higher rates.

A toc. Nalas- lod at \$6 00 in lots; other saises in prosition.

Innion- We quale at \$1 2003 39; domestic do 750.

Innion- We quale at \$1 2003 39; domestic do 750.

LUMBER—Betail prices—Common \$35.00; ihiri-rate
100; savnot-rate \$50; clear \$50; flooring \$55.50; \$50.

M. No. 1 prime shingles \$5.50 \$5.

LUMBER AND CEMENT—Dailes of line at \$1.65, and byLUMBER AND EMERT—We quote pig lead soft Mo. 1st 5/c,
at by at 1856 11/9c. Shot \$25.32 \$5 bag.

Other—Nirm, Lard off held at \$45.01 in; call oil at \$50.

Other—Nirm, Lard off held at \$45.01 in; call oil at \$50.

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Other—Nirm, Lard off held at \$50.00 in; call oil at \$50.

Other—Nirm, Lard off held at \$50.00 in; call oil at

Oxnon-The market is dull. We quote at \$1.50 in bh.

(u.Carr-Is held at \$2.3 in ton.

Provise as—Market it an. Lard sells readily at 13c for best city, and 12 ic for country. Mess pork is held at \$2.5 days.

And left live. For shoutlers, ribbed and clear sides and hams. Old bacon sides hew smoked lat \$20 in sells are sides. New becomes the for for an inders, and \$12 in 13 in 1

1 126 2 59.

STARGE - We quote at \$25 \c.

SALT - Market call at " word.

\$44 \text{p} - German soup selling at 7 @ c. Selling at 7 (0.00.

The rates for the different grades may be quoted as. \$ 3 75(3 4 50 4 50 46 5 (41 6 0m3 3 (6) 10 0m3 15 (6) 17 (6) 425 (6) 10 0m3 15 (6) 10 0m3 10 (6)

A Physiological View of Marriage-Conabiling nearly 200 pages and 130 fine Plater and En-avings of the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs in a tale of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on elf-Atrace, its Deplorable Consequences upon the wird and Endy, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—"he culv rational and successful mode, of cure, is about by the report of cases treated. Alruthful a vise; to the married and those conlemplating mar-rage who entertain doubts of their physical condi-tion. Sentifice of possage to any address, on receipt of the cuts, in stamps or postal currency, by addressig Dr. LA Chally, No 31 Malden Lame, Albany,
y, Cases treated by mail as before. jan2 Jāw3m

BUBERT L. MAITLAND & CO., General COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND BANKERS, FO. I Hanover Buildings, Panover Sinary, Schear L. Mairland, NKW YORK.

A CLINSTANT SUPPLY OF Pure Catawba Brandy Is kept by RAYMOND & CO.,

Highly-improved IndianaFarm forSale CONTAINING 200 ACRES, ONE HALF
Cleared, two good buildings, fine nafath.
Its springs, all uccessary on buildings, fine nafath.
Its springs, all uccessary on buildings, fine the chiration, cod good; neighborhood well safath, duly 200 ha acre to alsed for this sine place.
It reserved you in Pebruary, Locased twenty mailes back of Leavenworth, Ind. Apply to
20 dekwi K. LYNCII, Journal office.

A Cheap Indiana Farm for Sale, CONTAINING TO ACKES, 20 OF which are eleared and in cultivation—two good dwelling house—well watered hand—good corn and wheat soil—tend hand—good corn and wheat soil—the pounds of tobacco raised on five acres the param. The place is to miles from Louisvi', and 1 inon the Ohlo river. Possession gives it, February 21th perfect. litle perfect.
Timms—97 an acre cash,
Apply 10
jiii d dwij.

BULES AND RECULATIONS FOR LEASING ANAPOSED PARTATIONS AND EXPLOT-ING PEELDMEN.

I. Said plantations, of an h portions thereof as may requir ', all te leavest and a d'all 's so have taken the cath and 'ns ', le the foll wind te ered swill be given to theer wishing small ru les en will be a lasted to lesses more to sa nei p'a ta issuent l'oral a' a' al l'or

my, dated factmond, Jan. 11, to a friender. He reports the actival of another again of the French Emperor, named Martinegry via Nassau, and his mysterious conference with Jeff has promised the recagnition of the enpre in exico, and promised Francial attacks of the confederacy, if Napoleon would empore the Southern cause. All our retrievant ages that the Southern cause. rincipal teen think that a war between rance and the United States is at hind. He writes that he has no doubtethe plan of ma-ing Gen. Lee dictator w.ll be adopted as the orth. Gen. Lee has expressed his willing less to accept.

Ile and Jeff are on bad terms, and the latter nid have to retire. The inter is unspection consequence of keeping brage so long commant. He has ever thought since eggs dismissal of giving him the command the Army of Virginia, and send Lee L

trom tricamend, that he might take alreading of the North-tage of a probable weakening of the North-en army by furloughs and expiration of term of service. Jeff's plan is to keep the armies on the offensive, though Lee gave his opinion that with the miserable condition of the army in regard to ciothing and provisions, it was unpossible to do so. Eurly's expedition was a miserable failure. The Lews from Charleston, the wri'er says,

Supervising Special Ag.

This agreement, made this—
to between h Funed States of A and a, by Wan.
We on, Supervising Apoclai J sout of the Treasury
bepartment, in the Birst Ages y, and in the Wineseth. That in pressure of naturations from a be out if Treasure of the En tell ales and forcers in in the streamy of the En tell ales and forcers in in the streamy of War, con or ing the cosing of abands had house, in men its, and bands in the sale agrees, pup the important of the Left of the Linted 1 states agrees, pup the important of the sale of

he said having taken and filed the pre-level ath berenits anneed, it hereby agross to pay the sid Agentis per speriments of the side of the products ressed by a which paymentanel it of the side of the same of the sa allons. And the said —— for ther agrees that, during the neinmance of this lose a he will keep employed one And the said — for there arrees that, during the continuance of this led a he will keep employed one to I man, or the equity tient theretain men, women, architers, as classified dinsaid Rules, for each twelve areas of tillable land cleans, it being hereby agreed that 44 of premises contain — so feet, and creative — No. I hands, or their equitable that the regules. And the said lesses further agreed to I hands, or hard the said lesses further agreed to the particular for families of the man and that to said family of home may desire the same; and that to said family of home may desire the same; and that to said family of home may desire the same; and that to said family of home may desire the same; and that to said family and on the said premises, are said inclassificant to the use and comfort of each family. All of which shall be we hout charge to such parsonned the fluvious and the said the

Sworn 10 and subscribed before me this - day at -, 125-. JORL J. BAILV, BLTON B. GIFFORD, SAM'L W. VAN GULIN. JOEL J. BAILY & CO., Importers and Jobbers NO. 28 NORTH THIRD STREET.

I aloly occupied by J. T. Way & Co.) Philadelphia. SAMUEL W. VAN CULJN (lage 3 ter, Van Culin, Grass) in this day admitted as a partner in our hust-se. Wa will continue, we heartchere, to keep a tull cortment of

HOSIERY, GENTS FURP, ISHING GOODS, SMALL WA'RES, WHITE GCODS.

EMBROIT, ERIES, &C., Which we are prepared to sell at the lowest market rates Solicit and so examination of our stock, we re-main tespec Luly yours, JOEL J. BAILY & CO.,

PH . LAPRIPHIA, first month January) 1st, 1864. THEAM TARTAR-1,500 lbs pure Cream Tartag B. R. BOBINSON 4 CO.

COAL OIL to bble Bedned Coal or Carbon Oil for cale he idle dew! E. A. BUBINSON & CO. COFFEE-300 bags good and prime Blo for sale by JAMES TODD, 324 Managa

pen of W. Dickinson.

Horsee, he says, should be bred upon a dry subsoil to make them sound in constitution, sound in wind, and sound in color, by which he means that whatever be the horse's color it should be a deep, not a faint one. The surface, moreover, should be fertile; abounding in carbonate and phosphate of lime, to grow lorses of full size, with plenty of bone and muscle. Upon this subset and this so face you may expect sound, full-sized, healthy animals. A wet, sponzy, clay soil produces delicate.

icate constitutions, defective wind, pale colors, and large, flat feet.

The advises selecting mares for breeding wh n bree years old. They are more free from de-fects, cost less, and breed better than when older. He very properly contends that none but the best mares should be select d.

better cart horses in the world than the Explish; but in 1855 he attended the Interna-tional Exhibition in Paris where he had seet s the Shorthern d catle "There," he says, my attent on was attracted to a class of horse had never seen before. I I oked at them end was as onished, so ing them drawing great long carts, as long as the English warons, loaded with immerse blocks of store (not as ours are loaded in Lordon with two or three blocks), walking nimbly away the whole day fr m be pir to the building. These immense leads of stone made me think of the three or four draw horses drawing at a much slower pace a few butts of beer through the London stre ts. These hers s, walking so nimbly with these rreat loads of stoce, were not so fa' as our own favorites, but they seemed to be doing twice the work. Although leaner, they bore the strictest scrutiny; the more I saw them the more I admired them. Meeting Mr. Jonas Webb, I ca'led his attenti n to them. He said be had never seen such before; he had observed horse taking into the show yard an immease oad of provender for the cartle, that astonished him beyond measure; he had resolved to try to buy him, but he lost sight of him that day and never saw him afterwards. I thought them so surcrier to ours, that I resolved to have one to After considerable trouble he succeeded in

finding one, called "Napoleon," and says:

'I have never once regretted the purchase.

He has been worked on my farm ever since, almost always with marcs. I have never had so good, quiet, active, and powerful a horse before. In no one instance has he given us any trouble. He is unlike our English carthorses, for with great size (sixte n and one-half hands high) and immense enbstance, he slows a dash of blood. He has an Arabian head, not small, but of fine character, well proportioned to his size. The neck is very muscular and well to ned, the shoulders large, very deep, without lumps on the sides, and oblique, such in shape as would not be objected to for a riding horse. The bosom open, the fore legs magnificent and very short, with great bee, bard sinews, and with but little hair upon them. His f et are perfect in shape and perfectly sound in work; his back shou rather dipred; round shared ribs, large loins, thighs, low down, and rightly joined tog ther, with prodictously pow rful clean hocks, and very about hind legs, well under him. We very short hind legs, well under him. We never had a difficulty with the engine or thresher, or with any hing in the mud that Nap could not extri a cus from. His stock are as good and kind as possible. It is a saying with the men that Nap is colts want no locaking. My marcs are small and active; the stock are considerably larger than the dams, but so chanly that as foals they look more like carriage herses.

"It ink the circumstage herses. "I think the e rt mares to work and breed

s ould be of m der to lize, from fifteen and one-half to six e n hands. They should be long, low, wide, and landsome, compactly anade, with shert backs, arching downwards, and with wide, table-shaped loin. The legs should be short a delian, the bone large, ca-pe lally belind. Thy should be and walkers, as des I recommes d working the mares on the farm the high stepping action mas: not be

"When the foals are weaped in the autumn they must have she ter and be will kept. A tew oats, cut rous, cut hay, and a little bran will do wel for them till they go to grass in the following summer, during which time the colts must be eas rat d. In the waster they may as a n be kept in the sheds. They should r be allowed to get poor. Teey will be u eful at three years old, and do half the work of hors s if kept in a coo!, well ventila ed

In regard to carriage horses he says more attention must be paid to fine hads and necks than is necessary in the case of cart horses, They may be bred from marcs that can do work of the farm th roughly well. should be well selected and the high stepping acte n not overlooked. Such mares crossed with a thoroughbred horse produce excallent estringe hers s. The col's must not be neg-lected in their carly ke ping. If they are started when young and afterwards forced by high feeding, stringles, distemper, rearing, limeness, etc. will be the result. Mr. D. thinks saddle horses should have the

back-bone slightly arched, while draught horses should be rather hollow-backed. He

Mr D, thinks t, a' while great improvement has taken place in cartle, sheep and pigs, thereoughbred horses have retrograded. He at ributes the in a great measure to the fashion of running horses when two or three years old, and to their being required to carry only light weights. He says:
"I saw the commencement of the evil; I

now see the consequence. There was no longer any inducement to breeders to retain their great strong two-year old colts; they could not tun at that age, neither could they at three years old struggle with moderate s zed horses. The test horse ever produced in England could not race at two nor at the eyears ol; he w s not only the fastest and stoutest of any period, but he was one of the most powerful; this horse was Ecl pse. If he had been of these days, in all probability his fate would have been sealed at three years old; he would have been sold as a great slow trute to some foreigner, coming any new results of the sealed at the company of the coming among as to make nurchases at a small snm, as most of our large sized, uninen saed horses have been, till there is hardly one left." He says they have now "two clauce of press-blood herses without substance, and horses—blood horses without substance, and strong horses wi hout blood. Beth are bad for

common purposes." "Our cavalry must feel this wonderful falling off. If they s'ould be again brought to contend with some hostile power it will be seen that sithough we have not lost the st clof our men we have lost the energy of our horses. Let it not be overlooked that blood gives pace; pace is power. Blood carries weigh; i. is said that a thoroughbred horse carrying thirty-two stone for four mile, beats the best and stronger horse that could be found, n t the roughbred, Blood sives life; the thoroughbred horse lives longer in work than any other. Our horses have fallen off woufully since the battle of Waterloo; and those of our friends no s, who were opposed to us then, have been as much mproved as onrs have been deteriorated. The Imperor of Russia also has so improved the teres of his Imperial Guard that I believe he has ten thousand m'n better mounted than any ten theu and men in Eugland or any-

where cles."

PECULIARITIES OF SOILS -Any judicion rectination or some -Any junctions farm-system must be governed in a high degree by the character of the soil, and by the nearest available market. It is not easy to create a demand for what is not wanted; nor is it much returned to Fairlax Conrt-House from a re-councissance to Snickersville and Leesburg. No traces were found of Stnarts cavalry. There are rumors afloat of the reorganization and consolidation of the army into three sepa-rate corps; also, it is rumored that an inde-pendent command of 50,000 means to be giveasier so to transmute soils by culture or b dressings, as to produce profitably those crops to which soils do not naturally incline. I am fully aware that in saying this I shall start an angry buzz about my ears, of those progressive agriculturists who allege that skilful tillage will evable a man to, produce any crop he chooses: I am perfectly aware that Tull, who was the great farm reformer of his day, rificuled with unction what he regarded as those antiquated notions of Virgil, that so is had their antipathies and their likings, and that a their antipathies and their likings, and that a farmer eculd not profitably implies ground to carry a crop against its inclination. But I strongly suspect that Tull, like a great many earnest reformers, in his advocacy of the supreme benefit of tillage, shot beyond the mark, and assumed for his doctrine a universality of application which practice will not warrant. at justices, and it is a first permanent pacture or meadow, with the same profit which belongs to the old grass bottoms of the Hartford meadows, of the blue-grass region, and of Somersetshire. I am equally confident that no stiff and clavey soils will pay so well for the frequent workings which

BALTIMDEE, Jan. 18.

The American has a letter, dated Point Lookont, Jannary 10th, giving an account of an extensive raid in Westmoreland, Northnmberland, and Richmond counties, Virginia, by Brig.-Gen. Mason. His command consisted of 300 infantry and 150 cavalry, and embarked from Point Lookout on the 12th. The command marched to Warsaw Conthouse, Richmond county, captured and destroyed. vegerable culture involves, as a light loam Travellers who are tru tworthy, tell us that he grape from which the famous Constantia wine is made, at the Cape of Good Hope, is grown from the identical stock, which on the khine banks makes an inferior and total'y different wine; and my own observation has shown me that the grapes which on the Lafitte estate make that ruby vintage whose aroma alone is equal to a draught of ordinary Medoc—why across the highway and within gunshot, produce a wine for which the proprietor would be glad to receive a fourth of the 15 ferent ald be glad to receive a fourth of the Lafitte

Lards lave i'ci likings then, though Mr. Tull be of the con racy opi ion. Any may indeed be ar wn whenev r we s pp'y requisite o nditions of warmth, m issure, d of soil, and appro riate drassing; but just a proportion that we find these con it ion; als n n any given soil, and are compelled to supply th m art.ficialy, we diminish the chances?

To ROAST A TURKEY .- Prepare a stuffing

A THANKSGIVING PUBLING .-- One 110

of sweetments, and a wineglass of brands

Mr. Fessenden stated that it was erroneous

hat the money paid for commutation shall be

call out the laboring classes of the loyal States of the South as substitutes for the laboring

icn of the North.

Mr. Harlan said as the white men of Ken-

Ar. Hallan said as the white men of ken-tucky have refused, the colored men of that S are should fill np the quota of that State. He could see no reason for the exemption of colored men in that State or in any other State which had not filled nn its quota. The enrolment bill being under considera-tion, Mr. Fessenden said his opicion of yes-terday, that the payment of the commutation money did not release a State from the draft, was errocous, and that the construction and

was erroneous, and that the construction put mon it by the Secretary of War was correct. He thought it impossible to construct the commutation clause in any other way than that the piocurrition of substitutes or the payment of commutation money exempted the State from the deaft.

Mr. Clark offered an amendment providing

ost the commutation money shall be applied to the War Department for obtaining substi-ntes from the district from which the drafted

Mr. Grimes did not desire that colored men

should be calleted to fill up the quota of the State. He would like the word "men" to be construed "white men." The colored men were culisted by the General Government, and colored men, unless citizens of a State,

Henever had believed that colored soldiers

er list a slave than a white man in the Border

ment. His amendment was intended to stim

Mr. Doolitile offered an amendment, pro-vicing that veteran troops re-enlisting shall be credited to the quots of the district in which they originally enlisted. Adopted—27

Another amendment was adopted, provi-

Mr. Howe said he had no fears that these

mr. howe said he man to lear that these new troops would be stampeded.

Mr. Foster said that the feeling among his onstituents was intensely strong in favor of he objects contemplated by the amendment of he Senator from Illinois. He did not think,

now ever that it was proper to incorporate this

The Herald's Army of the Potomac despatch says: Col. Lowell's cavalry brigade has returned to Fairfax Conrt-House from a re-

en to one of the best fighting generals, who will be authorized to take Richmond in his

The Enquirer gives a report that 5,000 Yankees landed at Kinsale, West Moreland

county, Va., on the 12th, and near destroyed all the salt and provisions provided by citizens tor the use of their families.

The Raleigh Progress has editorials proclaiming that peace only can prevent starvation. The honest-hearted working people want and will have peace.

Va., on the 12th, and had destroyed

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.

nto the present bill

which they were enlisted.

home.

were citizens of the State in onestion.

raid to enbetita the persons were drafted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16."

ites in the district from which

Mix well, and boil in a mon'd eight honrs.

f pork sausage m al, ove lisaten egg, and a w crumbs of bread, or, if sansages are to be a deta himent was sent out, which outlied an extensive tannery, a large amount of leather, hides, machinery, oil, &c.

That night the command marched to a point on the Wycomico river, where they expected to meet an infantry force and gunboats. On he 14th they moved up the Wycomico, and returned to Point Lookout after an absence of three days. Only one may was killed. ved with the turkey, stuffing as for fillet o ; in either a little shred shallot is an imredge it with flour, and pul it down to a clear risk fire, at a moderate distance the first hal three days. Only one man was killed. Twenty-five prisoners were taken, and sixty fores and mules, sixty-five head of cattle, and one handred and hix sheep were captured. our, but afterwards nearer. Baste with but er, and when the turkey is plumped up, and the steam draws towards the fire, it will be nearly done; then dredge it lightly with flon and baste it with a little more butter, firs melt d in the besting lade Serve will gra vy in the dish and bread sane sin a tursen.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.
Richmond papers report the pussage by
Congress of a bill to conscript all men who
have hutberto furnished substitutes. Tais will ney be garnish d with sausages, or with frie-freement, if well stuffing be used. Some tetail the working of the railroads. The bequirer says all the iron of the railroads is times the gizzard and liver are dipped into the wilk of an egg, sprickled with salt and cathe leird is put to the fire. A ve v large tur-key well require three hours' to a ting; one of eight or ten pounds, two hours; and a small one, an hour and a half. any considerable crops this year in several the fortile counties of Southwest Virginia.

wiew of the foregoing farmers have hind eir field hands to manufacturing companies sent them to cities and towns for employ-nut. No corn will be reised, and but little to or wheat, which will harely be sufficient MINCE Pils.-Take a pound of beef, free from skin and strings, and chop it very fine; then two pounds of suct, which I kewise pick and chop; then add three pounds of currents home consumption. The conscription of all the old soldiers in the nicely chan'd aid perfectly dry, one and a half of a ples, the pell and juice of a lemon, half a pint of sweet wine, half a nutning, and rebel armies whose term shortly expires in niged in a memorial to the rebel Congress by

down the river, crossed Farnham's creek, and

they moved on to Lancaster Courthouse

a few cloves and mace, with pitueneo in fine pewder; lave citron, orange, and lemon peel ready, and jut some in each of the pies when Washington, Jan. 17.
The Committee on Ways and Means have solved to tax manufactured tobacco 30 cents a jound; snuff 30 cents; fine-cut, in bulk ex ceeding half pound, 30 cents; fine-cut in bale, 3 cents per package; ditto 2 once, 5 cents; ditto 3 ounce, 7 cents; ditto additional nace, 2 cents per package. Cigars, not worth over \$10, o raisins, st ned; one round of currant, half a p und of beef suet, quarter of a pound o' sugar, two spounfuls of flour, three cgxs, a cup \$4 per thousand; not worth over \$15, \$5; not over \$20, \$6; nut over \$25, \$7; not over \$30, \$8; not over \$40, \$10; not over \$50, \$15; not

Generals Hardee, Cheatham, Breckinri ige, and

San Francisco, Jan. 16.
The Western Pacific Reilroad is complete to
San Jose, a distance of fifty miles. Cars run over the entire route to-day, taking two bundred passengers from this city to participate in a grand railroad celebration tendered by the people of Santa Clara county.

and nright to constitue that it was erroneous and nright to constitue the commutation clause in any other way than that the procuration of enbetitutes or the payment of commutation in lieu thereof exampts States from the quota.

Mr. Clark offered an amendment providing that the ways result for amendment providing that the ways result for amendment is sufficient. Washington, Jan. 19.
The Headquarters here received a dispatch from Gen. Grant, dated Nashville, Jannary 17, stating that the rebel General Vance made a raid toward Tennisville and the persons were drafted.

Mr. Grimes opposed Mr. Clark's amendment.
He did not think it should be left to the Secretary of War to furnish black substitutes to fill the quotas of States unless such substitutes captured a train of 23 wagons; he was promptly pursued by Col. Palmer, who recaptured the wagons and took one ambulance loaded with wagons and took one amoutance loaded with medicines, one hundred and fifty horses, and one bundred stand of arms. Vance and his Adjutant General were among the prisoners Mr. Fesenden supported Mr. Clark's amendment as a measure of justice to the States.
Mr. Harlan did not think a negro was a sufficient substitute for a drafted white man, as he was inferior in intellect.
Mr. Davis considered that it was najust to

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION WASHINGTON, Jan. 19. SENATE.

Mr. Conness presented a petition from citizens of Arizona praying for a railroad between that Territory and California.

Mr. Wilson presented a bill establishing rules and regulations for the government of the armies of the United States. Referred. Mr. Wilkipson introduced a bill providing for the payment of a bonnty of \$100 to men that were mastered into the service prior to May 3d, 1862.

The resolution amending the rules of the Senate, with regard to a certain oath by the

Senators, was taken up.

Mr Bayard addressed the Senate at length gainst the propriety and constitutionality of the proposed rules.

Mr. Collamer desired to reply to Mr. Baybut gave way till I o'clock to-morrow Resolutions of thanks to General Thomas

nuchis army, and Commodores Ringgold and Dupont were introduced. A bill increasing the salaries of Customs luspectors one dollar per day was reported. Executive session adjourned. The House resumed the consideration of he joint resolution amendatory to the configstion act, so as to make it conformable with

he Constitution.

Mr. Bliss opposed the confiscation policy, ontending that the estates could not be foritted beyond the life of the offender.

Mr. Bontwell advocated the pending resolution, understanding it to make it the duty of courts to administer the penalties of treason ithin the limits of the Con

would not take the place of white men.

Mr. Harlan thought that this was a tax npon the money of the country, not on intellect. The people of Lonisians, Tennessee and Kentucky, owe allegiance to the country as well as there from Maine and Massachusetts. entject was then passed over. could be employed with the same results as white men. The colored man should not be accepted as a substitute for his superior.

Mr. Davis said that a large proportion of the labor of Kentucky was performed by slaves; and yet the Secretary of War would sooner use then went into Committee of the Whole on the excise and internal revenue

laws. Mr. Levejoy proposed a tax on spirits of one dollar per gallon.

Mr. Grinnell moved to make the tax one dollar and twenty cents.

Mcssrs. Fernando Wood and J. Winthrop States, and was for stripping these States of its laboring class to serve as substitutes for Northern laboring men, who were kept at Chenir opposed the above motions.

The whiskey clanse was debated at length, tut no amendments were adopted.

Mr. Wilson was glad that the Government
was about establishing a policy in regard to
the slave, which he (Wilson) had urged npon
them for fone months past.
Mr. Grimes thought negroes should be put
under the protection of the National Govern-The House then adjourned. FORTRESS MONBOE, January 17. The Richmond Sentinel of the 7th says: The Yankee troops are being landed at Moorhead City, N. C. We expect stirring news from

there this week.

The citizens of Montgomery, Ala., were nlate the enlistment of negroes, so that there would be no occasion for another call upon usy on the 4th instant taking in ice an inch Mr. Grimes's amendment was rejected-28

The Wilmington Journal says, the recent presence of Gen. Butler in Newbern, and the concentration of troops at that point as well s Washington and Beaufort harbor, saves little room to doubt that au adverse of the most serious character is con-templated and on the eve of execution by the entmy in North Carolina. The enemy may advance in the direction of Kingston and Goldshoro. No doubt the enemy are increasir w their forces at Washington and Plymout

ding that the commutation money paid by persons drafted shall be applied to the pro-carement of substitutes for congressional dis-tricts where the draft takes place, and that colored troops be credited to States from trg herr ferces at Washington and Plymouth, and we may expect an attack on the railroad near Rocky Mount and Weldon.

The Montgomery Advertiser says Gen. Marin's entire cavalry force met the enemy at Talbot's Station and drove them back Mr. Trumbull offered an amendment, requesting the President to call out and equip one hundred thousand men for one hundred days, with the single object of clearing out the rebel army from Virginia, and releasing four miles, when they were reinforced, and drove Martin back with considerable loss. The enemy remain at Mossy Creek strongly entreched. Our loss was 120. The railroad the Union prisoners at and around Rrch will be in running order to Bristol in a few Mr. Wilson wanted to know what one hun-

A Confederate Quartermaster has been disdred thousand men-militia-would be against Lee's veteran army; they would be covered to be a defaulter to the amount of f no account whatever.

Nr. Trumbull said if we should say to the The Richmond Edquirer of the 12th says: people that there would be a vigorous cam-paign for this single object, we could raise the one hundred thousand men, or the in-creased number proposed by the Senator from Massachusetta.

Where are we drifting.
The proceedings at Richmond are well worth the attention of our people at this mo-ment. Congress holds in its hands the destinies of the republic. It has the determination of the question whether it shall live or die. The debates and proceedings of Congress in raish much occasion for painful solicitude. They evince panic, rather than the cool and grave deliberation becoming such a body in its anxiety to restore currency and fill np the army. The danger is imminent that Congress will bankrupt the country and overturn the

Mr. Nemith moved to insert three years in-etead of "one hundred days." The motion was adopted. The amendment as amended The proposition of the Special Committee on Finance to tax the present values of the Confederate States to the amonat of \$700,000,000, should be entitled au act to self at auction for tax's all the real estate of the Confederate to the ways to the vegetal with hear seven the confederate of the Confederate to the respective of the confederate of the Confederate to the respective of the confederate of the Confederate to the respective of the confederate of the Confed was then rejected, whereupon, at 5 P. M., the Senate adjourned. Washington, Jan. 16. Letters received here to-day from the Hon Robert J. Walker, now in London, state that a great revolution is going on in federacy to the people who have speculated and accomulated f-rtunes by the war, while the bill reported from the Military Committee might be justly entitled to an act to establish an irresponsible despotism at Richmond and starve the country, including the army. public opinion in England in reference to the inancial strength of this Government. Hs eave, also, that a heavy tide of emigration wil says, also, that a neary the of emigration will set into this contry in the spring, and, with Congressional legislation, it may be swelled to half a million of persons a year. He proposes that Congress shall exact that no emigrant shall be liable to conscription during the war. This would disarm suspicion abroad.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19. Washington, Jan. 19.
The naval hill, as reported to-day from the Committee of Ways and Means, appropriates, for the ordinery operations of the navy, about \$87,000,000, in addition to the usual appropriations for the several bureans of the Department, and for navy-yards, docks, and miscel-

ansons expenditures.

The Postmaster-General has invited bids to reduce the running time four days from the Atlantic to the Pacific for the convenience of he letter mail as well as the entire mail. Secretary Seward, in a letter to Minister Adams, dated Oct. 6th, last, as appears from the published correspondence, that the United States does insist, and most continue to insist, that the British government is justly responsible for the damages which the peaceful, law-abiding citizens of the United States sustain by the depredations of the Alchara. The terror boiding citizens of the United States sustain by the depredations of the Alahama. That ver-sel having been built and fitted ont in British waters, the Secretary cannot, therefore, in-struct Mr. Adams to refrain from pressing the claims which he now has in his hands. The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations of the President: Lewis C. Gunn, Californie, to be Collector of Customs for the district or Puget Sound Territory; Washing-ton Chas. James, to be Collector of Customs for the district of San Francisco. Mrs. Gaines, of Gainesville notoriety, sent a despatch this morning from Martinsburg, Va. Six rebel deserters came into our lines on Saturday. They represent that starvation threatens the rebel army. The deserters had no coffee for months, and meat not over twice a week. Nine men of their regiment had been shot for trying to desert.

Information has been received here of the stopping of the Overland Mail to California.

The Richmond Whig of the 1st inst. thinks the future of the South is Involved in the next apring's campaign in upper Georgia.

The Enquirer gives a report that 5,000 Yankees landed at Kinsale. West Moreland

a despatch this morning from Martinsburg, Va. asking for a pass to come here. She came through the lines from North Carolina yesterday. The War Department has ordered

her to retnrn. NEW YORK, Jan. 19. The Boston Traveller of last evening says: Col. Goodrich, of Gen. Bnrnside's staff, is preparing to organize from New England an expedition by land and sea, of which the old 9th aimy corps is to form the nuclens. The Massachusetts 21st, 29th, 35th, and 38th, are embined in the corps. Col. Goodrich's department includes Maine, Vermont, and New Lampating with his backgraters. periment includes Maine, Vermont, and New Bempshire, with his headquarters in Pourts-mouth, N. H. Col. Loring will recruit for the sbove expedition in this city. Col. Goodrich, in an interview with Gov. Gilmore and Gen. Hinks, found them ready to co-operate with the enterprise. The three

Richmond county, captured and destroyed a large quantity of pork and bacon collected there by the rebel government, captured a rebel Major and several other prisoners, and Hampshire regiments—6th, 9th, and will be promptly filled, and with a fine destroyed grain, &c.

From Warsaw they proceeded to Union wharf, on the Rappehannock, and communicated with the gunboats. They then moved at New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19. The Tuck's Island Standard, of the 2d inst. ns dates to m St. Damingo to December 21th ad Puerlo Ph.ts to December 26th.

burned a lerge bridge. Someskirmishing oc-curred at this point with the rebel cavalry. The next morning they marched for Little Waltham and destroyed a quantity of grain and other produce, and, after a slight skirmish with a small body of retel cavalry, The capture of Osean by the Spaniards, under Gandere, is confirmed, but the Stanlard state that, although it has cost two months of thing and man, live, its possession iso' no procting order to the Spaniards.

A train of 80 mules, laden with ammuniwhere the main command haited, and Lieut. Dickerson, of the 5th Cavalry, was sent to Kil-inock, ten miles distant, and from that point detachment was sent out, which burned an

A train of 80 mules, laden with ammunition for Santa Ana's army, was captured on the 9th of December by the Dominisans.

Twelve hundred Spatiards left St. Domingo City on the 9th to capture St. Chistobal, but were harnessed terribly by Dominican gueriliss, and, on reaching a defile at the river Saina, were driven back helter skelter to the city, losing some 200 killed and wounded. The Dominicans still hold St. Chistobal, thus preventing all land communication with the plants occupied by the Spatiards.

Some 200 Spatiards, 300 rifes, 4,000 rounds of catridges, and a field piece lead heen captured by the Dominicans at Tabacoa, Santa Ana's sermy supply depot.

Anastrmy supply depot.

The Spaniards are strengthening the fortifi-The Spaniares are strengthening the forma-cations of St. Domingo by two redoubts. Santa Ana is near San Gino, and has been lately reinforced by 1 500 men, but there are more than that number sick in camp, and he unable to move his army forward. ion is critical, and it is feared the Domita

sition is critical, and it is feared the Dominicans may inflict a fatal idow on him.

Two native regiments have been ordered to be feined in St. Domingo.

A severe leartle took place on the 20th December at Puerta Plata, in which the Spanlards were defeated, with a loss of 150 ont of 600. The Dominteans are represented as fighting with great gallantry in tais encountre, and explured a cannon.

The Standard, in a recume of the situation of affairs, says the sooner Spain withdraws from this destructive and unprofitable contest the better. The Spaniards are masters only of the ground they stand upon, and the district through which they fight their way one day is occupied by the Dominicans the next. The Spaniards will instead of vanquishing the Dominicans, they will acquire quishing the Dominicans, they will acquire only a cemetery.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.

Gen. Banks has issued a proclamation for a tate election for Governor, &c., for Louisians on the 22d of February.
In his order for a State election Gen. Banks

says he is fully sesured that more than a tenth of the population desire the earliest pessible restoration of Louisiana to the Union. He declares that so much of the constitution and laws of the State as recognize regularity and relate to slavery being consistent with the present condition of public affairs and plainly inapplicable to any class of persons now existing within the limits are inoperative and void. The General also appoints a revision of the constitution, to be neld on the 1st Monday of May next. The 8th of January was observed at New Otleans by a salute at meridian by order of Ger. Barks. A great Union mass meeting was held the same evening.

The occupation of Indiananola, opposed by Gen. Warren, is confirmed.

OUR ARMS-BEARING POPULATION .- In view of the drain upon our population by the waste of war, the figures we give below, for the forthcoming volume on population in the eighth census, will be found of interest to others besides the statistician:

State.	White males 18 to 45 years of age.	State.	White males, 13 to 45 years of age.
Alabama	99,967	New Jersey	132,2 9
Arksusas	60 31	Lew York	734,881
Calmornia	169,975	North Carolina	115,369
Connecticut	94,411	Ohia	459 531
Delawate	18.27	Orgon	15,741
Florida	15,739	l'annsylvania	555,472
Gorfle	111,005	Khode Island	35,502
111inors	375,1-26	South Carolina	55 1116
Indlara	265,295	Tel: nessee	159,353
Levo	139,316	* £ X 8.9	92,145
Ki neas	27 976	Verment	60.580
Kentusky	180,089	Virginia	19 . 587
i-crisinga	83, 156	Wisconsin	159,335
Maine	122,236	-	
Maryland	102,715	Total Slates	5,535,051
Massachusetts	258 419	Hist, of Columbia	12,797
Miringap	161,007	Territories	76,214
hilusercle	41,226		
Mississippi	70,295	Total, States and	
M install	232.7-1	Territories	5,621,065
New a stripple re	13,610		

This is an enormous aggregate, and shows that, despite the war, there must be heavy reserves of men, North and South, who have not yet been called into the field. The following is Superintendent Kennedy's estimate of the increase of the arms-bearing population during the year 1861:

.148,9-0

Total military increase in 1861 The increase during the past year must have been much larger, as the immigration was nearly double what it was in 1861. It probably reached 150,000, or half the quota oniled for by the President to recruit our armies.

This census also shows how much larger is the proportion of arms-bearing males in the West than in the East compared with the general population. Thus, beginning at the lest and proceeding westward, the number of white makes from eighteen to forty-fire is, in Maine, 195 per cent of the whole white population; in New York, 208 per cent; in Illincis, 221 per cent; iu Minnesota, 238; and in California, 471 per cent. The similar pro-

orlion in Virginia is 18 7 per cent; in South Carolina, 18 9; in Arkansas, 20.1; and in

JOHNSON'S ISLAND, NEAR SANDUSKY, ORIO, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Jan. 6, 1864. George D. Prentice, Esq., Louisville, Ky. LIEAR FRIEND: We have been notified that we are to be forwarded to Point Lookont for achange, and it is probable that I shall leave ere to-morrow or next day, and, when I reach Jen. Butler's Department, it is possible that ! may be paroled, even though the general ex-

change is not effected.

I cannot leave the Federal lines without sgain giving you my sincere thanks for your endress and courtesy to me, and my earnest one; or that should you or yours ever need like sistance it will be extended to you as freely as you have given it to me. "Tis such acts as you have done that will smooth the way to inture good will between the North and South; and, should the Union ever be restored, it must be by the tendrils of the heart, for the bey onet cannot pin us together. I will repay the kindness you have extended to me in a way that will please you beat, and, if my life is spared, you shall receive thanks from many rederals who, by the fortunes of war, may fall

nio my hands. l may be ordered to the Mississippi river or the borders of Missouri when I return, and you may hear hard stories of me again, but ce assured, that, whatever I may do, I shall be ac nated only by a sacred sense of duty and not by a vindictive or bloodthirst see no end to it, and must do my duty as l conceive it to be, like a true Sonthron. Assoon as I reach Richmond I will make ell possible lequiries about Clarence and will write you a long letter about him. If I am wroled, and he is on any railroad, I will go o see him. I will try to write to you occa-ionally by the flag-of-trore. Il ping that your life, may be spared and

realth and plenty bless you until peace shall again smile on America, and our two great republics be the admiration of the world, I will remain your obliged and faithful friend, M JEFF, THOMPSON.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.

FRANKPORT, Jan. 16, 1-61.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Harcley vs. Hat Ife, Bullitt; reversed.

Barry: tal, vs. Glein et al. Unknam; reversed.

Cambell & Millikin vs. Allen, Morton, & Boyd,

McCracken; invers.d.

Harmbly reversed.

Harmbly reversed.

Harmbly reversed.

Harmbly reversed.

Harmbly reversed.

Harmbly reversed.

ORDERS,

Immphireps vs. Peerce, Mason; agreement filed.
Walker's adm'r vs. Procter, &c., Flening;
Sene vs. sane No. 2. Fleming; affidavit filed and
notion for rule vs. eppellati's counsel to show anherity for presenting oppeals.
Sectt vs. Pogue et al., Greenup;
Smith, &c., vs. Logsan, Greenup;
Young's adm'r vs. Overton, Meson;
Nort vs. Orry, Mason;
Meson;

. Orr. Mason; reys vs. Pearce, Mason; ase vs. Humphreys, &c., Mason; &c., vs. Mortison, &c., Mason; were sub-briess. Miles et al. vs. Reed's adm'r, &c., Washington; ar-ned by Lindsey for the heirs of Molly Miles. FRANKFORT, Jnn. 18, 1864.

Nordmeyer vs. Boyle et al., Kenton; reversed. Scott vs. Orr, Mason; reversed. ORDERS.

ORDERS.

Eliropshire, &c., vs. Shropshire's administrator, Burrbon; additional transcript filed by agreement. Bitchell's administrator vs. Mitchell, &c.; affidsvit filed, and warning order awarded and canne continued. Bitchervs. Forrester, Bombon; continued. Bitchervs. Forrester, Bombon; continued. Michaele, &c., vs. Boach, Taylor; trailey vs. Smithey, Clark; taley vs. Smithey, Clark; taley vs. Poston, Clark; McVey vs. Poston, Clark; Forles vs. Bradshaw. Edmendson; Allen vs. Northern Bank of Kenncky, Bourbon; Price vs. Wright's ndministrator, Bourbon; Sbrupshire, &c., vs. Shropshire's administra or, Bourbon;

surbon; tleydon ve. Moore, Bonrbon; Way vs. Allison, Bonrbon; were sulmitted on br. efs. Miltes et al. vs. Beed's Administratrix, &c., Wesh-ogton; argument concluded by James Harian, Jr., r appellants. Maxwell's administrator vs. Kimberlin; argued by FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 19, 1854. r BANKTORT, NY., Jan. 19, 1894.
CANESE DECIDED.
McVsy vs Poston, Clerke; affirmed.
Sale vs Fleck & Eirich, Lou. Chy; affirmed.
Gay vs Holbun, Jefferson; reversed.
Way vs Allian, Pouriour: reversed.
Chadwick's administrator vs Brown, Greenup; reerised.

Alk n vs Briv n gar, Nicholas; reversed. Spratt vs Chaudler, Taylor, reversed.

For the Louisville Sudday Journal.]

A HAUNTED HEART. What is it, Oh! my way ward beart This plaintive wall, half sigh, half groan Of vague murest, that ceaseless e'er
Like sea-shulla constant murm'ring most
sounds in thy depths? A haunting veice,
It ecoms, of something lost-foregone.

t)h? whence this guawing, fierce Regret And Discentian, that, 'mid the gloot Lurk in thy sembre how'rs to feast Upon flow'rs of joy that bloom, 'Till lare sudgetim thy depths appear As damp and mould'ring wal's of tomber This ogre welrd of drear despair.

And Oh! so ghostly, ghastly glow'rs-Meibit ka my smile-wreath'd brew appetrs A marble grave stone sleck'd with flow're. Ch! whence those mem'ries would vetewant That mock me old? A massive brow, So purely pale, o'er lov'd germ'd eyes—

A trem'lone voice, of tend'rest flow, That haunts me as a half learn'd strain Tills yearning flood of tenderness, That gustes now from out thy deeps. And o'er my soul, in waves of birss So burningly and thrilling sweeps.
And then recolls, like rock-check'd
And back unto the cavern creeps.

Will joy's shechinab pe'er dispel The twilight deep'ning o'er my brow? Nor crase my weary oyes to droop 'Mid griefs and gloomy shadows bow?

I list-and from the mystic pest, A deed love's spectre, wan and pale, Glides forth, and sweeps my spirit's lyre, With shadowy flugers, chilly feail, And for a hopeless future wakes A sad-yea, wild despairing wail. FORT DONFLEON, TENN.

> MUSINGS. Er "SANS Souch" (anthoress)

Sunshine on the window-sill, No sunshine in my heart, But the sl adow that flits along the wall teef my self n pari; No joy ln lile, No dream of n future tright, Only the hopeless present, And beyond it—the darkness of night.

Ah! golden, gleaming sunbeame Eance o'er my forchead and hair, But the frozen heart be coath it all-There is no snushine there! My dream of love is o'er. And there throbs now only a pain, Which tells of Hope's faded flowers

That never may blossom again. Thus in the gloom Of my dreamy room All mantled and stern in my prile While the hours pass by,
Do I sit and eigh,
Apart from the world ontside, Crushing the dream-buds as they bloom,

tv.
I have leved and lest At a bitter cost lu this world of to be and to seem, And the quickening start
Of my burning heart
Of my burning heart
Heavy and the start of the star

Sitting and sighing alone in the gloom,

Arother now doth smile In the eyes all my own, Another now doth list For the love attuned ione, While t, saddened, ellent, and chill, Sit by mysel ! In my ches Watching the ghosts of the Past That filt about in the gloom.

Vt.
The shadow has softly cleas d The sunshine from the sill And into the autumn air it has flown Sparkling and brillar a still.

Ay! flit to him in his beautiful home As he smiles on his glad young bride, And lell of the maiden you saw in the gloom. Bowed down by memory and pride DINGLY LELL.

FLORENCE STAINE. Genile as the summer dew;

Voice as soft as nutumn's strain;
Yen would love her as I de Had you seen sweet Florence Raine,

Cuce, and only once, we mei; Shall we never meet again! Fancy holds her Image yet, Ever will, bright Florence Balne If I see her never more Bid her sing that song agein.

Plaintive as she sang before, Thinking of me, Florence Balue. Gazlag on her pale, young face, Felt my h art a thrill of pain, Lest tox soon she'd have a place Mong the sugels Florence Rains

BLOOMINGTON, KY. [For the Sunday Journal.] LOVE METO RIVER!

> Love mei O Wind!tlut the wind bloweth on. Love me! O World!-But the great world rolleth on.

Then River, because you 'ore me not-I will build a boat, heavy and strong, And your shouldering waves shall bear it along; I will ride then proudly smiling to see The unloving waves my menials be. And Wlad, because you heed me not-

With a hempen shrond will I bind your gales, A winged slave you shall fan my salls— Careering everse baughtlly, still Bearing me whithersoever I with, And World, because you hear me not-Shall the great world surge as I hid it go,

Loughlug or weeping at my behest-I ollowing ever my standard and crest. Triumphal visions! but O unbiest! Tho' the river served me, and the' the Came at my bidding to fill my eails, Were I crowned a queen, and the world my thrall, A little lovo were better than all.

[For the Sunday Journal.] THE MUSIC OF WATERS. BY MRS. S. ANNA GORDON.

like a dream of the spirit is the masic of waters, Like the burp of a syren the soug of its daughters: Like a conceit of angels singing anthems of praise, Like a conceit of angels singing anthems of praise, Is the cathedral chant of the spray-created waves; Like a grand organ cholr with song-billows flowing On etheral currents, are the deep waters rotting; Surpassingly sweet is this many-toned lyre,

As it plays o'er the heart like a billow of fire. Enchanting and thrilling is the deep ocaan's roar As it I reaks, with soft murmur, on its pearl-lighte Or londly and wild swells its silvery hand-

Majertic in sweetness, the overture grand— tt flows through the heart like a spell gently stealing Like the lute of the wind, a God-power revealing; Like the voice of the spirit, so deeply entrancing,

Like a vision of beauty, so sweetly enhancing. There is music, soul music, in the crystal depths Each pearl has i's song, each song a deep meaning; Then, muse of the wind, gently touch the bright bil low,

Let its strains be as soft as the harp of the willow. Let its strains on as soit as the harp of the suit, its nathem sublime as the tays of the suit, Trill yoever its merch, as it neward doth roll, with the lyre of the water.—colism of tongne— Hark, the concert of waves! in harmony strung. There is ninele, gay music, in the silvery strand, That is braided with sunlight and verdure of land: Where the rymphs of the waters with their treese have mainted have painted

The szure of henven, with its vap'ry mists linted—
its cadence is a weet as earth's vanishing morn,
When it cracles a child of eternity born;
Its melody pure as the joy of a song—

Sweetly flowing with mirth, gently rippling nlong. There are cities all peopled in the blue water's bed, There are churches whose steeples are graves of the dead. here are statues outrivailing man's artistic skill, That time has crected to ages fulfilled; There are gems bathed with tints like the orient gleaming

tn the deep-retiing sea, with its diamond wealth beaming: But more exquisite for is the echo that ioliers In the clarion notes of the Grace of the waters. GENERAL HOSPITAL, BRANCH 15, }

Washington, Jan. 19.

An intelligent printer, who has arrived from Richmond, says the rebels are rishing not the field every male from sixteen to sixthe field every main from sixteen to sixty-five. Lee's army has not received many reinforcements, but Johnston's army has been heavily anguented. He has no doubt the rebels will soon consent to exchange prisononers, as they want their men badly in the field, and our prisoners are a burden to them.

The construction of iron-clads at Richmond is abandoned and the iron has been removed to Charleston and Savannah to complete several vessels being built there. A universal feeling of terror and despondency pervades the South, and it is with difficulty that the Walker's administrator vs Prector et al. Flaming in a warded vs appellant's counsel; returnable to the fittleh day of the term.

Commonwealth vs Turner; response to rule filed.
Levi vs Mandell, Jefferson;
Garth, &c., vs Garth se execulor Bourbon;
Colvin vs Frederick, Woodford;
Yancy vs Blanton, Owen; were anomatted on briefa.
Maxwell's administrator vs Kimberlin, Washing, on a rayred farther by Browns for appellane and argument soulcided by Sumes for appellane and argument soulcided by Sumes for appellane and argument soulcided by Sumes for appellane and cause submitted, MARRIED,

In this cit, on the le h 'ust., by the very lishup Spalding, Mr. R. T. Sairn, Jr., to Miss J. On the 1sth of January, 1864, by Rev. Mr. McKet, Wm.

DIED.

January 17th, in the 6th year of her age, Floring, inghter of J. C. and Mary L. Blancagueil. Ou the morning of the 16th Instant, at the residence of the son-in law, J. C. Welbt, Mr. W. B. Shark, a native of Kenincky, in the 85d year of his age. In this city, on the pight of the 15th instant, Mrs. SARAH R. ALLEN, aged 76 years and 13 days. Dec. 24, in the 19th year of his age, WH. T. McCon-

(Communicated, P PULMONARY CONSUMPTION A CURABLE DISEASE.

A CARD. TO CONSUMPTIVES. The undersigned, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection and

that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his feliow-anderers the means of cure, To all who des're li be will send a copy of the pre-scription used thee of charge, with the directions for preparing sind using the same, which they will find a more case for Consumption, ASTEMA, BROWCHIES. Corous, Coaps, &c. The only object of the adver-tiser In sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted and spread information which he cond to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will tr

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. KDWAED A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Klugs county, New York.

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ye to ther info mation arely to the undersigned.
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pertness, the most possitive gloss, and great vitality to the Hair.

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Persons r dentary habits tropbled with weakness

lass:inde, palpitation of the heart, lack of appelite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

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which are now recommended by the highest medical which are now recommended by the highest medical anthorities, and warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfecily pure, and must supersede all ether tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required. They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.

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They prevent miasmatic and intermittent tevers. They purify the hreath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsin and Constipation, They our Diarrhea, Cholera, and Cholera Morbua. They cure Liver Compinint and Nervous Headache. They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They ara composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, winter green, sassafras, rools, and herbe, all preserved in por-

fectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle. See that it has D. S. Barnes's signature on our 'private U. . Stamp ever the cork, with plantation scene, and our firm signature on a fine steel plate engraving on side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spnrions and deleterious stuff. We defy any person to natch the laste or character of our goods. Any per-son pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk is an impostor. We sell only in our log cabin bottle. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U S. Law, and will be so presented by us. We already have our eye en two parties re-filling our bottles, &c., who will succeed in getting thomselves into close quarters. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters rom ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is perfectly incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superferity. The are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physiciaus, hotels, saloons, steamboats, and country stores.

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UNDER Graph (ULTIVATION, IN llardin county, near the month of Soil liver, will be said or exchanged for property near this city, Inquire at this will be said to the sail will be said to the sai

UNITED STATES OF ARERICA, So. No. 163. United States of America vs. John D. Morris, &c.

Ville-EAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BE
Whited in the listers Court of the United States
within and for the District of Kentucky in the about the dealer, on the 22th day of December, A.

1822, by Jochan Teyl, Expire, Afroncy for the United States for the United States, always the present learning in the United States, always are presented in the United States, always are presented in the United States, always are deeped in the United States and Computed the offere set of the 2nd of the United States and Computed the Office set of the 2nd of the United States and Computed the Office set of the 2nd of the United States and Computed the United States and

JAS. S. PRELES.
Late of Hopkinsville.

Je. K. Gant,
Christian County.

Curistian County.

Curistian Co. PHELPS, CALDWELL, & CO., LOUISVILLE Tobacco Warehouse.

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n3 wly 225 North Second st., Philadelphia, Pa. QUARTERMASTER'S CLAIMS.

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Tentrice of Kerturky.

ENITER STATES OF AMERICA, lea. No. 171.

Interner of Kerturky.

Interner of Kerturky.

Wile REAS, AN INFORMATION has been filed in the United States, within and January. A. D. 1861, by Joshua Tevis, Esquires, Abstracy for the United States for the District of Kenturky, who presentes berein in behalf of the United States against James G. Neal, &c., viz.

Two hundred and to Ty-six across of land, more or less, situated in Nicholas county a distate of Kenturky, on the Maywillo and Lexington Turnypite road, 25 miles west of Carlisle, and farming utensite of the same, also tile estate, priperty, stocks, rights, effects, and credits of every the scription in the hands of Chaster of the least of the same, also tile estate, priperty, stocks, rights, effects, and credits of every the scription in the hands of Chaster of the least of the same and the scription of the same of the same of the scription of the same of the scription of the same of the sam

Shat behall. R. C. McDOWELL, U. S. M. K. D. Josnua Tevis, U. S. Attornay. Dated Jenuary 11, 1884. jll dlokwe

Datid Jenuary II, 1884.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, 88. No. 170.

UNITED STATES, AND INFORMATION HAS BEEN WHITE A STATES, Exp., attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, within and for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herelind behalf at the United States, against Lewis T. Nial, &c., viz:

I ive thousand dollars in the hands of Chas Neal due by him toward Lewis T. Neal, alleging that said Lewis T. Neal, also done the acts and committed the offences.

I ive thousand dollars in the hands of Chas Neal due by him toward Lewis T. Neal, alleging that said Lewis T. Neal, also done the acts and committed the offences of the said to be said to the said unitered said money has become for cited to the said unitered States, and being so loricited the same has been sized by the Blasthal under the order of seizmre of the District Attorney.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under like seal of said Court to use directed and delivered, if do bar-thy rive public active to all person claiming and atticles, or in any manner interested thereis, that they be and appear before the sand District Court to be but the first day of Heuest February Levision claiming and the first day of Heuest February Levis of February, A. B. 18-64, then and there to Interpose their claims, and to make their silegations in that behalf.

Joanua Trais, U.S. Attorney.

114 dealwt



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